

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 38

PRICE TWO CENTS

## NATIONAL BANK HEAD TELLS OF DIVIDENDS OF 132 PER CENT IN '08

George F. Baker of First National of New York Testifies Before the Pujio Money Committee

### OTHER DETAILS

Banking Committee of House Decides to Press Charges of Contempt Against G. G. Henry of New York

WASHINGTON—George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York, in testifying here before the Pujio House committee investigating the so-called money trust today, told how, under his direction, the First National Bank had grown from a \$500,000 institution in 1874 to one of \$10,000,000 capital in 1901 and paid \$9,500,000 dividends. After paying this dividend, Mr. Baker said, the bank still had a surplus of \$11,000,000. In 1908 a dividend of 132 per cent was declared. In four years dividends of 226 per cent, \$22,000,000 have been declared.

Organization in 1908 of the First Security Company, a subsidiary of the First National Bank, with \$10,000,000 capital was described by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker said he owned in 1908 more than half of the stock of the Chase National Bank. He denied, however, that the First National Bank had any interest in the Chase National Bank.

"I bought stocks of other banks in the interest of the First National," said the banker. "These stocks and the Chase stock were turned over to the Security company."

Among these, "the banker said were 28,023 shares of the Chase National, 5400 shares of the National Bank of Commerce, 2500 shares of the Bankers' Trust Company and small holdings in other bank and trust companies."

"The treasury department objected to the bank carrying railroad and other stock, so we formed the Security Company," Mr. Baker explained.

"Then the purpose was to do things that were unlawful for the banks," Mr. Untermyer said.

"Yes, sir, let me explain," said Mr. Baker. "It was not to do what was unlawful, but to do what the bank was not authorized to do."

"Don't you regard this security company as a mere evasion of the banking act?"

"Oh, no, we do not. We haven't averaged 100 shares of stock in a buying or selling stock," Mr. Baker said.

He also stated that the security company's surplus is now \$4,000,000 after four years of existence, in addition to dividend payments.

Mr. Baker was accompanied by Senator John C. Spooner, his attorney.

At the meeting of the House banking committee today it was unanimously decided to press the contempt proceedings against G. G. Henry, the New York broker.

## PIER PLANS ARE APPROVED NOW

Plans for the headhouse of the Commonwealth pier fronting on Northern avenue were approved by the directors of the pier at their meeting today. This will enable the architects to go ahead with the detailed plans and the contractor to start on the construction.

The plans have been also approved by the sub-committee of the Boston Society of Architects.

### BILL OPPOSES CHILD LABOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—State Senator Robert F. Wagner, president pro tem of the upper house and Tammany leader, introduced a bill today which prohibits the employment of children in the canneries. The measure is the result of the investigations of the legislative committee, during the summer, of the working conditions for women and children.

## SILVER CUP IS PRESENTED TO HONOR J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH



J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester, who retires after 10 years of service as secretary of the state board of agriculture, was presented with a silver loving cup at the meeting of that body in the State House yesterday. Secretary Ellsworth made his final report at this meeting. He is succeeded by Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord.

## TWO PASSENGERS GIVE AUTOMOBILE TO SKIPPER

Captain R. White of the British steamer Jeserick, which arrived here today, 11 days late from the Orient, via Halifax, is one of the few skippers who possess motor cars, as he was made the recipient of an auto today when Edwin R. Marriott and wife of San Francisco disembarked from the freighter. The Marriotts have been in the Philippines four years. Mr. Marriott was engaged in the automobile business there.

At each of the ports of call of the Jeserick auto trips were taken. On berthing at Mystic docks the machine was presented to Captain White. Mr. and Mrs. Marriott are en route to San Francisco.

More than 1000 autos are owned in Manila, said Mr. Marriott, and the government is spending large sums in building roads. Many of the natural roads are said to be in good condition.

### ASSOCIATION HOLDS LUNCHEON

More than 175 members attended the annual meeting and luncheon of the New England Water Works Association held at the Hotel Brunswick Wednesday afternoon. An address was made by George W. Batchelder of Worcester, the retiring president. J. Waldo Smith was elected president, and other officers were named.

### PICTURE CENSORSHIP SOUGHT

BROCKTON, Mass.—Censorship of motion pictures in Brockton is desired by the "committee of 40," a group of clergymen, church workers and others organized to promote the public welfare. Mayor Charles M. Hickey will be requested to appoint a local board for this purpose.

### E. H. BOWLER FOR POSTMASTER

DEDHAM, Mass.—Edmund H. Bowler of this town is to be recommended by the Democratic town committee, of which he is chairman, to President-elect Woodrow Wilson as postmaster of Dedham, to succeed H. A. Hutchinson, first appointed by President McKinley, whose term expires this year.

### J. P. MORGAN GIVES CATALOGUE

BERLIN—J. Pierpont Morgan, now on his way to Europe, has presented to the court library of the Grand Duke of Hesse 150 copies of his catalogue of the Morgan art treasures in New York.

### MOBILE THEATER BURNS

MOBILE, Ala.—Fire today destroyed the Mobile theater. The damage was reported to be \$200,000.

## TECH STUDENTS ON PLANT TEST JOINED BY WOMAN ENGINEER

Station 10 in Examination of Institute Light and Power House in Charge of Miss Rice, Senior Chemist

### READINGS NEAR END

Observations Made for Efficiency Determination and Practise Develop 120 Hours of Hard Work Throughout

Miss Marion Rice of New York, a senior in chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today began her part in the 120-hour continuous test upon the institute's power and lighting plant. At 8 o'clock this morning she donned her apron and joined the men students arrayed in overalls for an eight-hour consideration of the ways of the Parsons turbine.

To Miss Rice has been assigned station 10, the instructions for which read as follows: "Read counter, steam pressure and steam temperature at 15 minute intervals (if no superheat take calorimeter readings). Record averages for each hour and for the shift."

Speaking of Miss Rice's work, instructors in the mechanical engineering department said that it was superior to that of many of the men. Unlike some of the other girls who have taken the course in past years, they said she does not hesitate to get right down to the hardest sort of work in the turbine room. Her observations are accurate and all were willing to give her much credit for the way in which she is going at the present difficult task.

Besides Miss Rice, Annapolis and West Point men, and students from China and many other parts of the world are among the 150 seniors who are nearing the end of their task. Work will end at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

The test is to give the institute statistics as to the efficiency of its power and lighting plant and to give the students practise in testing. The students act exactly as experts examining a big commercial plant.

While Prof. E. L. Miller is nominally in charge of the work, the actual supervision of the students has been delegated for the most part to Prof. T. H. Taft of the mechanical engineering department.

The turbine is a 500-kilowatt, 2300-volt machine which is run in the day time. Old compound engines are run at

(Continued on page five, column one)

## PART-TIME TRAINING BAY STATE NEED SAYS BOARD

In recommending the passage of the law authorizing towns and cities to make part-time instruction compulsory, the Massachusetts board of education submits the following findings and recommendations to the Legislature:

Since educational and social standards are being raised and changing conditions have reduced opportunities for systematic training afforded by the industries, society can no longer be satisfied with the condition whereby more than half the boys and girls of the state leave school at or about 14 years of age.

Decline of apprenticeship and the difficulty found in giving systematic training, with the increased demand for men of skill, make it necessary that systematic vocational training should be provided as a substitute for former apprenticeship. Sufficient opportunities exist for cooperation between industry and school in various forms of profitable part-time training.

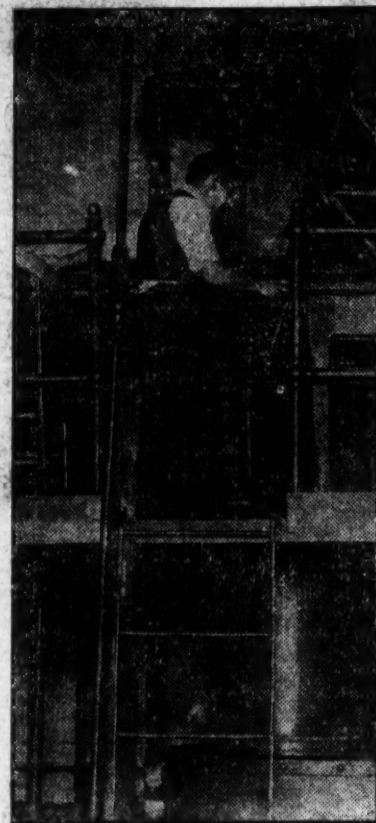
It is essential that provision should be made whereby the education of young people, employed in the industries, may be carried further. At the earliest possible moment, the communities disposed and properly equipped to carry on programs of part-time education should be encouraged to do so.

Only to a limited extent are existing agencies for vocational training able to deal with problems of part-time education. Cities and towns interested in the subject should be given time in which to study local needs. As far as practicable, the state should cooperate with such communities in providing expert assistance.

The most important factor in the conduct of successful classes for part-time schooling is the properly equipped teacher. Few such teachers are available. Measures should at once be provided for the training of such teachers.

The provisions of chapter 471 of the acts of 1911 permit communities to establish part-time schools and courses and to provide for their supervision and direction. The board recommends that this law be amended so as to allow school committees under suitable safeguards to make part-time education compulsory for employees who are between 14 and 16 years of age in those industries for the

## One of Practise Corps Weighing Feed Water Which Goes Into Boilers



JOHN P. CONSTABLE '13

## PARCEL POST AVIATOR READY TO START TRIP CARRYING BEANS ONLY

Determined to establish the first parcel post by aeroplane, Harry M. Jones, the Sausalito-Providence aviator, who has been sworn in as a government carrier, prepared his machine at Franklin park this afternoon to start on his journey to New York city. Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield and a number of other postoffice officials were present to see the aviator off with eight pots of Boston baked beans, which form his parcel post burden. Jones, who flew to Boston Common from Sausalito, plans to travel straight to Providence, thence along the shore line of the railroad to New York.

### HOTEL OWNERS SUED

George Adams Woods has brought suit in the superior court against former Mayor Nathan Matthews et al.; owners of the Hotel Oxford, Huntington avenue, to recover \$6581.52 as a commission in obtaining a tenant for the hotel property.

## GRATITUDE SHOULD NOT FILL CABINET WRITES MR. BRYAN

LINCOLN, Neb.—Political gossip linking his name with a cabinet position, in the belief that President-elect Wilson is personally obligated or indebted to make such an appointment, is discredited today by William J. Bryan in an editorial in his Commoner, which says in part:

"Cabinet positions ought not to be regarded as currency with which to pay debts. A public official has no right to discharge political obligations at the expense of the public. The men selected by Mr. Wilson should be selected, not because of personal service rendered to him, nor even because of past services rendered to the party. The individual counts for little; the cause counts for much. Offices should be used to strengthen the party and to advance the things for which the party stands. The Commoner declines to discuss cabinet possibilities, but it ventures to express the hope that Governor Wilson will be governed by a higher motive than gratitude in the selection of his official household."

## PAINTERS HOLD FINAL SESSIONS OF CONVENTION

Delegates to the international convention of painters and decorators in Denver on Feb. 4, 5, 6 and 7 were appointed by the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts at the final sessions of its annual meeting in the American house today as follows: W. A. Houston of Lawrence, Robert Holston, Jr., East Boston; A. H. Cornell, Attleboro; alternates, Phillip Callahan, Lowell; William Sundell, Brookline and John A. Bremer, Somerville.

A discussion on cooperation between master painters and journeymen is held this afternoon. Reports are submitted, and the installation of officers takes place. The convention closes with a banquet this evening.

These officers were reelected yesterday: Edward C. Beck of Boston, president; William E. Wall of Somerville, vice-president; Alexander Peters of Boston, secretary-treasurer; Elmer H. Johnston of Haverhill, Ernest R. Schupbach of Boston, Francis White of South Boston, A. C. Gordon of Somerville, Farwell E. Thayer of Cambridge and Ivory Morse of Hyde Park, members of the executive committee; Charles F. Smith of Boston, trustee.

### PANTHER EXPECTED IN PORT

WASHINGTON—Receiving many letters and telegraph messages from friends and relatives of the officers and crew of the supply ship Panther, which has not been heard from since Friday, the date of sailing from New York city, the bureau of operations of the navy department issued this afternoon an encouraging statement, estimating that the Panther should arrive at Guantanamo tomorrow afternoon.

### DECLARATION IN SUIT FILED

A declaration in the suit of Charles E. Learnard of Narragansett pier against Thomas W. Lawson was entered in the superior court today. He alleged that the defendant owes \$72,000 as a result of an accounting between Lawson and the firm of Hooley, Learnard & Co., which was charged by the firm to the plaintiff's personal account.

### IDAHO MAN FOR CABINET

WASHINGTON—Senator Perky of Idaho will go to Trenton within a few days to present to President-elect Wilson the claims of James H. Hawley, a recent governor of Idaho, for the position of secretary of the interior in the new cabinet.

## M'CALL AND WEEKS MEN SAID TO BE BOTH FIRM IN THEIR STAND

Supporters of Two Leading Candidates Say They Expect to Win Over a Few More Votes Today

### INTEREST GROWING

Little Favor Appears for a Plan to Lower the Number of Ballots Set as Necessary for a Nomination

Some changes in the vote in the Republican legislative caucus for the nomination of United States senator are expected on the first ballot when the caucus reassembles at 3 o'clock this afternoon. With Congressman McCall and Congressman Weeks dividing nearly equally the bulk of the vote, the slightest shifting will be given all the significance it will stand.

The entire Republican membership, with the exception of two members, is now on record in the course of the six ballots already taken and a disposition is shown to stand by the respective candidates.

A sweeping change is not looked for at the outset today, but there is a prevailing wish to have the matter settled and the wish is aided by the pressure of the party leaders and interested men throughout the state to have the party saved the strain of a long drawn difference.

The determination of the Weeks men to carry their candidate to the leading place is the chief factor in the situation of today. They have reached the conclusion that once the Newton congressman can be put at the top of the list he will gather rapidly to his support many of the votes now going to the minor candidates.

There are known to be also a number large enough to determine the matter now in the McCall ranks who hold Mr. Weeks as second choice, who would regard the time when a drift to Mr. Weeks had become marked as the time to change. The value of getting to the first place is rated as very high in the Weeks group.

An immediate change to the Weeks column will not be the only indication, if it comes, that there is a movement towards him. Should the minor candidates gather up a few, even a very few, McCall votes, it will show that the roundabout way is being taken to the Weeks column. Some cases of this sort are stated to be certain to develop.

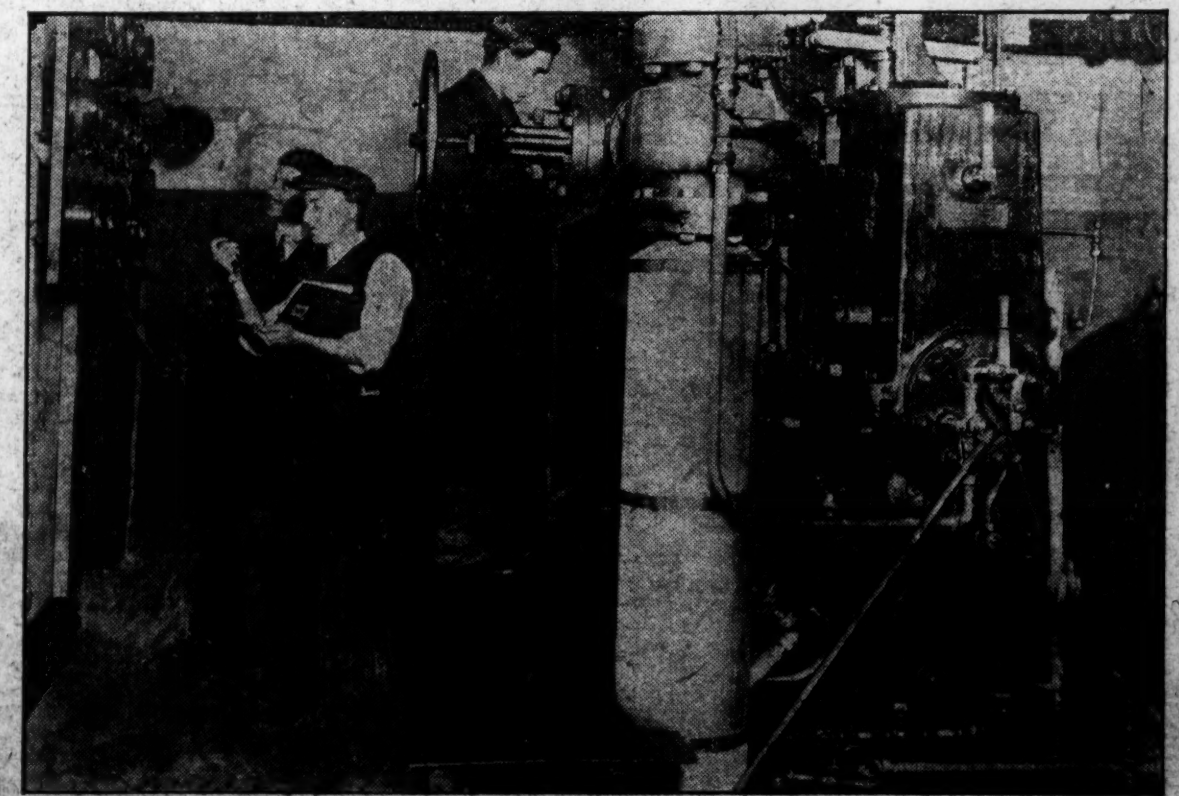
The supporters of Mr. McCall are not lacking confidence that they will gather some support from the Weeks column. Instances are given of members hearing from some constituent advocating this change and being brought to a state of doubt as to his course.

The confidence that there will be any considerable gain to Mr. McCall at the outset seemed to be less definite than the belief of the Weeks men that they were going to the front place. The corridor and reading room talk of the day came down to the actual naming of men who would shift to Mr. Weeks, while the McCall hope was less personal.

A vigorous effort has been made since the first day's voting to start a movement for Congressman Lawrence. The western part of the state has the hope still, apparently, of being a factor, but its members are generally voting for Mr. McCall and the name of the popular congressman of the first district has not, as far as can be learned, been attractive

(Continued on page seven, column one)

## PUPILS MAKING 120-HOUR TEST OF TECH PLANT



Left to right—W. E. Glancy, W. A. Ready and F. H. Achard reading steam gages on Parsons turbine

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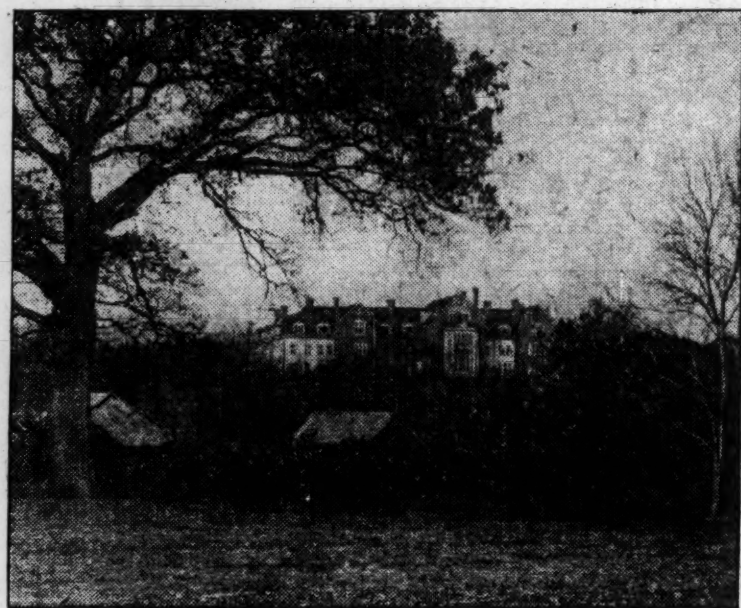
ENGLISH SCHOOL ILLUSTRATING  
EFFECTS OF COEDUCATION PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A generation ago coeducation, or the upbringing of boys and girls in the same school, would have been regarded in England as the fad of a few somewhat dangerous visionaries.

In country districts a small population and local difficulties had made it imperative to teach the children of both sexes together in elementary schools, while in Scotland for many years boys and girls have enjoyed the same educational privileges, and few people probably ever discussed the merits or demerits of the system owing to the impossibility of achieving even a general education in any other way. It was only when the question of coeducation came to be considered upon its general principles, and not merely with regard to utility and economy that its place as a factor in the evolution of the race received any recognition.

As long ago as 1873 Mr. Harford opened Lady Barn day school, near to Manchester, for boys and girls of 6 to 13 years of age; the Society of Friends had various schools in which the children were more or less together in their daily life, but as a thoroughgoing realization of the coeducational principle from earliest school age to that of 17 or 18 years, one of the most interesting and extensive examples is afforded by Bedales school, Petersfield, Hampshire.



(Reproduced by permission)

General view of beautiful grounds and buildings of Bedales school, in Hampshire

## Critics Were Watching

It is natural, perhaps, that a country like England, with ancient traditions and an almost superstitious reverence for its institutions, should resent innovations in educational methods and watch the system of coeducation very critically.

Education, not so very long ago, was the privilege of the minority, but the whole social conditions of England changed so rapidly, the requirements of modern knowledge and of international commerce were so vast and varied, that education upon broad lines was rapidly extended. Finally the necessary entrance of women into the field of enterprise, due to economic causes, led those in the advance guard not only to obtain entrance for them to the universities but to make it possible for them to obtain as good a general education as had been already given to men.

Was it not an inevitable step in social evolution that caused men like Harford and J. H. Badley of Bedales to consider the question of coeducation? Were the interests of the community best served by keeping boys and girls in separate water-tight compartments during the educational period of life? It was obvious that a great deal of the work of the world must be done jointly by both sexes; it was equally clear to some teachers that each sex could contribute to the strengthening and improvement of the other if brought into wholesome natural companionship. But the thing had to be tried before it could be proved.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Gingerbread Man."  
HOLLIS—John Drew.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Quacky Panky."  
PARK—"The Woman."  
PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli."  
SHUBERT—"The Merry Countess."  
ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice."  
TREMONT—"The Red Widow."

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Thursday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement.  
Saturday, Jordan hall, 5 p. m., piano recital, Miss Gertrude Lushington.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaye.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
Friday, 7:45 p. m., "Louise."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Bohème"; 8 p. m., "Carmen."  
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Mme. Tetrazzini and Horace Britt, soloists.

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—Elsie Ferguson.  
FINE ARTS—Irish Players.  
GARRICK—Southern and Marlowe.  
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."  
LAKELAND—"Girl at the Gate."  
OPERA HOUSE—Louis Mann.  
POWERS—Miss Sinsler.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CASINO—"The Merry Widow."  
CHILDREN'S—"Racketty-Stacketty House."  
COHAN—"Broadway Jodel."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTING—"With the Law."  
EMPIRE—Maude Adams in "Peter Pan."  
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier.  
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."  
GARDEN—"Hamlet."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."  
HARRIS—"Cheer Up."  
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
HUDSON—"Mrs. Fiske."  
LIBERTY—"Milestones."  
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."  
LYCEUM—"Blackbirds."  
MANHATTAN—"The Walp."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Eva."  
PARK—Lila Abrahams.  
PENTHON—"Little Women."  
WALLACK'S—Mme. Nasimova.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. T. A. O'Donnell, tenth infantry, to Walter Reed general hospital for observation.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hale, infantry, relieved as executive officer national matches for 1913.

Maj. C. McK. Salzman, signal corps, to Ft. Wood, N. Y., temporary duty.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Wheeler, ordnance department or one of his commissioned assistants, will make not to exceed two visits per month during January, February and March, to works of American & British Manufacturing Company, and the Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., to inspect material.

Brig.-Gen. C. D. Gaither, Maryland national guard, trustee of National Rifle Association, appointed member of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, vice Gen. L. Riggs, resigned.

Capt. M. C. Mumm, second cavalry, transferred to fourteenth cavalry.

Capt. O. B. Meyer, fourteenth cavalry, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Capt. J. M. Phalen, medical corps, relieved duty as attending surgeon, New York city, to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for duty; R. M. Blanchard, medical corps, relieved duty Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Ft. Strong, Mass., for duty, and report by letter to commanding general, eastern division.

## Navy Orders

Rear Admiral C. McK. Winslow, to command first division, the Utah.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, to command third division, the Virginia.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, to command second division, the Vermont.

Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty, to command fourth division, the Minnesota.

Commander W. C. Cole, detached naval academy to Asiatic station.

Commander R. K. Crank, to command the Maine, Jan. 14, 1913.

Chief Boatswain Nels Drake, detached receiving ship at New York to navy yard, New York.

Machinists D. R. Shackford and W. C. Stauffer, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Dec. 31, 1912, in accordance with section 1453 of the revised statutes.

## Movements of Naval Vessels

The Des Moines is at Guantanamo.

The Beale and the San Francisco are at Norfolk.

The Ozark is at Washington city.

The Potomac has left Norfolk for Charleston.

The Caesar has left Charleston for Norfolk.

The Albany is at Amoy.

## Navy Notes

Collier Mars, which is due at Guantanamo Jan. 9, has been ordered to proceed to Cristobal with a cargo of supplies.

It is likely to have upon the character of both. From the necessities of ordinary family life boys and girls are brought up together in their early years, and only experiment can ever show what the essential differences of educational treatment should be for boys and girls. Shall we ever gauge the best powers of the race if they are allocated from one another at the most important stages of their growth? Timid souls are apt to look back to the education of the past and point to the fact that the sexes have been invariably isolated in education, but investigation shows that it was a matter of expediency, the social conditions of the time and was in no sense based upon any fundamental necessity of being.

At Bedales the class work is shared by both sexes; the meals are taken together; the games are shared where this is natural and feasible, though many matches are played by both sexes separately, and unsuitable games, such as football, are necessarily omitted from the girls' activities. Boys and girls are treated exactly the same by the teachers, and it is in the matter of self-government that the observer may test the result of training by coeducation. Here we see the superiority of the doctrine of moral force over physical force. We see the girl become self-reliant and less impetuous, while the boy surely gains from contact with the girls the essential meaning of manliness, chivalry, and strength of character.

It is no doubt a difficult thing to staff a coeducational school satisfactorily; it takes a great mind to select wisely those who will realize the danger of mistrust, who will see the wisdom of certain safeguards and rules, but like all things based upon an intense desire for ennobling the race it can be done. Educationalists are working now upon progressive lines, they keep their feet planted in the past only that they may be enabled to project themselves better into the work of the future, for life as it now presents itself demands no stereotyped system, but one which is ever adapting itself to fresh necessities.

## Coeducation Queried

In England people still ask what effect the education of boys and girls together

pltes for the Panama Railroad Company, and then return to Hampton Roads.

Supply ship Celtic is to leave Boston for Guantanamo about Jan. 23. The supply ship Culgoa is to remain at the New York navy yard until some date in February. The collier Nero is to steam from the Mare Island navy yard on Jan. 15 for the Puget Sound navy yard, where she will take aboard a cargo of sand and proceed to the naval station at Honolulu.

The collier Saturn is to leave San Francisco for San Diego about Jan. 11.

Assistant Naval Constructor James Reed, Jr., now serving as assistant director of public works of Philadelphia, has been granted an extension of leave of six months.

A delegation representing workmen at the New York yard and Newport torpedo factory called upon Beekman Whitthrop, acting secretary of the navy, Wednesday to protest against the proposed reduction in the pay of caulkers and electricians.

Candidates for Council Speak

Rapid transit for Dorchester was the subject of campaign speeches by John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and Lewis J. Hewitt, the Citizens Municipal League candidates for the city council, at a rally at the Intercolonial Club of Dorchester last night.

Councilor Collins told of his efforts for a \$200,000 appropriation for plans providing for the extension of a subway to Codman square. He spoke of the need of improved transportation to Mattapan and Hyde Park.

Mr. Hewitt addressed the Steam Fitters Union in Wells Memorial hall.

Miss Frances Curtis and Isaac Harris, candidates for the school board, were also active last night. Miss Curtis spoke at a neighborhood rally at the home of Miss Mart T. Palmer, 25 Autumn street, Roxbury, while Mr. Harris addressed the ward 24 Democratic Club of Fields Corner, Dorchester.

Change in Salary Methods Planned

LAWRENCE—Alderman Alfred Bradbury is preparing a bill to be introduced in the Legislature providing that all salary increases in the Lawrence city departments be made prior to Oct. 1 of any year and not take effect till the beginning of the year following. Alderman Bradbury said that it was his object to prevent members of the council from increasing salaries after they have been defeated for reelection.

Fifteen employees of the health department were dropped Wednesday by Alderman John S. Todd, and several changes are slated to take place at the city store and home.

Policemen Change Places

In general orders sent out last night by Police Commissioner O'Meara, three reserve men were appointed patrolmen and three patrolmen were shifted. John A. Brady of station 5, Stephen Hayes of station 7 and John O'Neil of the Joy street station, reserve men, were promoted to the grade of patrolmen. Patrolman Martin Haverly was transferred from division 6 to division 14, Patrolman James M. Carroll from division 1 to division 11 and Patrolman Frederick A. Acorn from division 14 to division 10.

Mr. Wilson to Be Invited

At a meeting of the Evacuation day committee of the South Boston Citizens Association, held last evening in Columbian hall, Broadway, William S. McNary was appointed a committee on specially invited guests and was instructed to endeavor to induce President Wilson to come to South Boston on Evacuation day. Superintendent Dyer will be asked to declare a school holiday through the city on the anniversary.

Fraulein Eucken to Sing

Fraulein Ida Eucken, daughter of Professor Eucken, who is presenting a course of Lowell Institute lectures, assists at the concert at Phillips Brooks house, Cambridge, at 3:15 this afternoon. Fraulein Eucken will present, with violin obligato, an air from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore" and a group of songs by Schubert, Brahms and Richard Strauss.

Two Suffragists Sentenced

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Miss May Billinghurst and Miss Louisa Gay, suffragists, today were sentenced to eight months imprisonment with mild labor for their part in the recent letter box raids. They were tried in the Old Bailey. Their conviction makes five in connection with the suffragist attacks on pillar boxes.

OLYMPIC'S SAFETY  
IS INCREASED BY  
NEW BULKHEADS

NEW YORK—With the construction of bulkheads and a new inner lining on the White Star liner Olympic, now at the Belfast yards of Harland & Wolff, the "floatation" capacity and the margin of safety provided in the steamer will be increased beyond all previous standards, say cable advices received by the New York headquarters of the White Star line.

The liner will leave Southampton for New York on April 2. The vessel will leave New York April 12 for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

In constructing the lining the present double bottom will, in effect, be continued well above the water line and provide considerable additional protection throughout the hull. The recent published reports to the effect that oil-fuel would be transported between the outer and inner plates of the Olympic is denied. Coal will continue to be used.

Throughout the Olympic the builders are placing a number of additional watertight bulkheads of exceptional strength. Similar safeguards are being introduced into the Britannic, the 50,000-ton triple-screw steamer now in course of construction for this line.

What to do about children who leave school at 14 to go to work was said by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools, to be the problem in the education of boys and girls between 14 and 18, the topic discussed at the joint meeting and dinner of the Unitarian and Channing clubs at the Hotel Ven dome Wednesday evening.

Dr. Dyer advocated some sort of government over children at work, to develop their character and intelligence.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, spoke of the need of providing sports for boys, saying the leaders in the republic in China are in a fair way to be overwhelmed by the magnitude of their task for want of athletic training in youth.

The members of the Unitarian Club dopted the various constitutional amendments by which the Channing Club loses its identity and the members enter the Unitarian Club.

A second amendment increases the membership from 250 to 325. Another admits clergymen for the first time, but only as associate members and without vote.

These officers were elected: John D. Long, president; Dr. Francis H. Brown and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, vice-presidents; Charles W. Birtwell, secretary; William S. Kyle, George H. Ellis and J. Gilbert Pierce, executive committee.

VERMONT ALUMNI  
PLAN TO MEET

At a meeting of the executive committee of the New England Alumni Association of the University of Vermont, it was decided to have the annual dinner of the association Friday evening, Feb. 7, at the Boston City Club.

The following speakers were selected: President Guy Potter Benton, Dean H. C. Tinkham of the medical department, Dr. J. B. Wheeler of Burlington, Vt.; Dr. F. Thomas Kidder of Woodstock, Vt.; Ralph A. Stewart, Esq., of Boston, and T. N. Vail of New York city.

Governor Eugene N. Foss, an alumnus of the University of Vermont, has notified the committee of his intention to be present.

Students to Give  
Andover Concert

Advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music will give a concert in Andover town hall Friday evening, under the auspices of the Public School Teachers Association.

The instrumentalists will be Francis W. Swan, pianist; Rudolph Ringwald, violinist, and Virginia Stickney, cellist. Other entertainers will be Pauline Curley, soprano, and Hugh Towne, reader.

Fire in India Square

Capt. William Riley of engine 4 and Dennis Condon of ladder company 1, were slightly injured and \$1500 damage was done in a fire in the brick building at Nos. 1, 3 and 5 India square early today. The fire started on the first floor, occupied by the Factory & Mill Supply Company.

Mountain Club Has Election

Officers of the Appalachian Mountain Club were elected Wednesday evening in Huntington Hall as follows: President, R. C. Larrabee; vice-president, Walter Jenny; recording secretary, Roswell B. Lawrence; corresponding secretary, George N. Whipple; treasurer, Albert F. Flint.

Paintings to Be Described

Some famous paintings, arranged and posed by Mrs. William Penn and described by Mrs. Frank L. Young, will be the feature of the annual charity entertainment of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester this evening in Whiton hall, Dorchester.

Producers Sell Cooperatively

DALLAS, Tex.—Southwestern Texas fruit and truck growers have formally arranged a cooperative selling exchange which will undertake to handle 3000 to 4000 cars this year. W. A. Nabors, Winnabro, is president.

GLASGOW 2 1/2 in. BELMONT 2 1/2 in. MEDORA 2 1/2 in.

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SCHOOL PROBLEMS  
UNDER DISCUSSION  
AT UNITARIAN CLUB

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WARD'S



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## FRANK LE ROY CHANCE SIGNS TO MANAGE THE NEW YORK AMERICANS

Former Chicago National Leader Comes to Terms With President Farrell for a Three-Year Period

### GETS BIG SALARY

CHICAGO—Followers of the American Baseball league are today much pleased over the announcement that Frank Le Roy Chance, formerly manager of the Chicago Nationals, has signed a contract with Frank J. Farrell of the New York Americans to manage that club for a period of three years.

As to the terms of the contract there are several reports. The one generally credited is that he will receive a salary of \$75,000 for the three years and about 5 per cent of the net earnings of the club. This would make his contract worth about \$120,000 for the three years. This is by far the greatest amount of money ever paid a baseball player or manager.

It took two days of negotiation between Chance and Farrell to bring the deal to a finish. Wednesday the principals quietly visited the office of B. B. Johnson, president of the league. There they came to their agreement after less than an hour's conference, and there the announcement that Chance had signed was made.

"Gentlemen, let me introduce the new manager of the New York Americans," said Mr. Farrell to the reporters as he, Johnson and Manager Chance emerged from the conference.

What part the league had in concluding the negotiations was of course not given out. It was remarked, however, that President Johnson had remained away from the meeting of the national commission at Cincinnati and that the negotiations was given out only after the head of the organization had been consulted.

Rumor therefore concluded that the Johnson circuit had decided the opportunity to get Chance must not be overlooked and had resolved to back Farrell in any proposition he might make.

"It is one of the greatest moves made by the American league in years," said President Johnson. "Frank Chance for years has been a big man in baseball. He helped make the Chicago Cubs one of the greatest teams of all time. He is the man of the hour for the New York Americans."

"The club has the material, and it now has the manager to mold these players into a winning combination. The stock of the Highlanders took a big boost the minute Chance attached his signature to a contract. It would not surprise me if he makes a first-division club of the Highlanders in the first year of his incumbency."

Both Farrell and Manager Chance kept secret the actual details of their conference. Chance candidly admitted that he had had a change of sentiment since he arrived in Chicago, and said he had been offered terms which no one could refuse.

"I honestly did not expect to sign," he said. "When I arrived Tuesday I had fully made up my mind that I could not afford to leave them at least for a year. Mr. Farrell, however, offered inducements much better than I had dreamed of, and, even excluding my love for the game as a factor, I could not decline them."

"I am not at liberty to give out the terms, but I can say I am to get the greatest sum anybody ever got for piloting a ball club, and I am going to come as near earning it as I can."

"Farrell has given me absolute control of the team," said Mr. Chance, "and I am to handle it the same as I did the Cubs, only with a freer hand. I have pointed out to Farrell what a manager has to have to be successful, and he has consented to let me run the team as I see fit, and I will do so."

"Farrell and I will get busy immediately on strengthening the club. The outfield is good, and the pitching staff is O. K., as is the catching department with Sweeney. All we need to do is to bolster up the infield, and from what Farrell tells me I do not think we will have trouble in doing so."

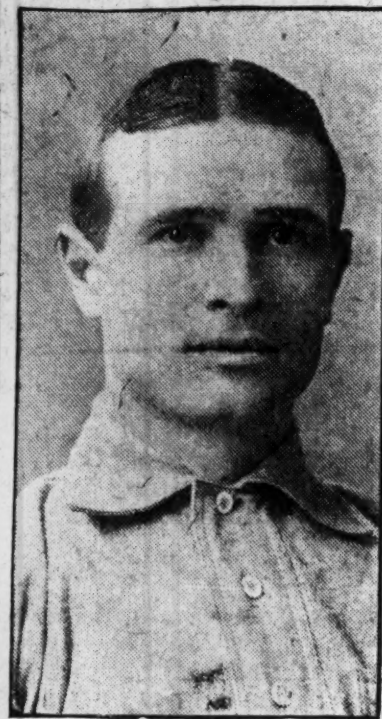
"I do not expect to play. Chase is too clever a man to take off first base. Farrell tells me Chase wants to play second base, but I do not think he will. He probably could play it all right, but he is handicapped by being a left-handed thrower. I saw Chase play second on the coast and he did well; but he will be my first baseman next season."

Manager Chance will assume active management of the team Feb. 11, when he will reach New York to attend the American league meeting. He will then arrange the details for the training trip. The New York club will have its spring work-out in Bermuda, where Farrell has engaged a cricket field for the diamond practice.

Plans for "Chance day" in Chicago already are under way. The New York team will make its first visit to Comiskey park in May.

Farrell leaves for New York today. Chance expects to remain here until Saturday, when he will return to California for a brief stay.

Former National League Manager Who Has Signed a Three-Year Contract



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston) MANAGER FRANK LE ROY CHANCE New York American League Club

## HARVARD HOCKEY PLAYERS AGAIN SHUT OUT TECH

Harvard's hockey team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seven 4 to 0 in a practice game at the Boston Arena Wednesday afternoon. The game yesterday was played in one 30-minute period. Harvard showed some improvement over the form which it has displayed since the holidays, but at that the showing of the Crimson was not brilliant. The game was a repetition of the defeat of Tech by the Crimson on Dec. 19.

Two shifts were made in the Harvard lineup. Hopkins, at left wing, gave way to Baldwin, who has been showing speed in practice, and Smart was at right wing in place of Morgan.

Technology showed the effects of lack of practice. The best team work was a dash by Sortwell and Phillips, on which the former scored on a pass from Phillips. Palmer made the second and third goals, pushing the puck in from a scrimmage in front of the net, and Jordan, who substituted at right center, made the last goal from a scrimmage. The summary:

**HARVARD**  
Baldwin, F. . . . . 1  
Sortwell, F. . . . . 1  
Phillips, G. . . . . 1  
Smart, F. . . . . 1  
Hopkins, E. . . . . 0  
Jordan, E. . . . . 0  
Palmer, E. . . . . 0  
Gardner, E. . . . . 0  
Hick, E. . . . . 0  
B. A. A. Time, one 30m. period.

## COACH A. A. STAGG OFFERS TROPHIES

CHICAGO—That greater attention may be paid to long-distance running among the athletes at the University of Chicago, Coach A. A. Stagg has offered silver loving cups to the athletes who show most ability in endurance tests. Announcement of the plan was made to the athletes Wednesday night.

The purpose is to boom track chances at meetings with other universities. Under the arrangement all athletic departments will contend for long distance honors and the best five or six candidates will compose the university track team. The track team has been weak in long-distance events for years.

### SKATING CONTESTS TOMORROW

An exhibition of barrel jumping by Gordon Thompson, a match race of a mile between Gordon Thompson, William Merritt and Peter Faulkner, and an amateur 440-yard dash, open, will be held tomorrow night at the Boston Arena. Gordon Thompson is one of the best skaters in Greater Boston, and his exhibitions of barrel jumping have always been noteworthy. Among those who will attend his exhibition tomorrow night will be the employees of Henry Siegel Company where Thompson is also employed.

### TEDESCO ELECTS OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Tedesco Country Club of Swampscott, held on Wednesday evening, officers were elected for the year as follows: W. A. Paine, president; J. M. Little and I. W. Chick, vice-presidents; E. W. Ong, secretary; J. M. Rothwell, treasurer; W. Preston, F. E. Peabody, H. Clapp, B. M. Johnson, board of governors; A. F. Estabrook, G. E. Smith, A. E. Viles, auditing committee; J. H. Edwards and J. T. Wetherald, committee on admissions.

### SLOSSON TAKES THIRD BLOCK

CHICAGO—George Slosson lengthened his lead over Koji Yamada in their 2000-point 182 ball-line billiard match Wednesday night by taking the third block, 400 to 268. The total score for the three nights' play now stands: Slosson, 1200; Yamada, 982. Slosson made a high run of 119.

### SWARTHMORE LOSES BAKER

PHILADELPHIA—Albert Baker, one of Swarthmore's star athletes and basketball players, has withdrawn from college and does not expect to return.

## ILLINOIS VARSITY BASKETBALL FIVE TO OPEN SCHEDULE SOON

Coach Jones Has Arranged a Fine List of Dates for His Pupils With Wisconsin as the First Opponents

### SEVEN HOME DATES

URBANA, Ill.—University of Illinois opens her basketball season of 1913 Saturday afternoon with the strong University of Wisconsin five as the opposing team, and a hard contest is expected. Coach Jones of the Illinois team has succeeded in arranging a very favorable schedule for his quintet. For the first time in many seasons the initial game is at home, and the first five contests are to be staged on the local floor.

The northern trip to Madison and Minneapolis comprises the first foreign games, and as they do not come until the second semester, and after a 10-day rest, the men should be in good shape. Iowa is the only new institution on the schedule, which is composed of all the western conference universities except Ohio State.

This arrangement is a great advantage to Illinois which this year needs every valuable addition for the success of the team. The practices have not shown a wealth of material, but the Illinois are placing the situation in Jones' hands with a feeling of satisfaction, and a knowledge that the new coach will turn out the best team possible.

Coach Jones has lost no time in preliminaries, and has had the candidates working hard every night in mid-season fashion.

The first professional basketball coach at Illinois has a reputation for building up championship fives, and he is following out this policy by giving particular attention to underclassmen, although of course, the others are not neglected.

A review of the conditions at the other conference colleges shows that the rivalry will be keen, and an exceptional quality of ball should result, as most athletic camps start the season with a nucleus of former stars.

Former Captain Woolston is coaching the local freshman varsity basketball men and expects to turn out a strong five. The varsity schedule follows:

Jan. 11, Wisconsin at Illinois; 18, Iowa at Illinois; 21, Purdue at Illinois; Feb. 8, Minnesota at Illinois; 11, Northwestern at Illinois; 21, Illinois at Wisconsin; 22, Illinois at Minnesota; 26, Chicago at Illinois; March 1, Indiana at Illinois; 7, Illinois at Purdue; 8, Illinois at Indiana; 14, Illinois at Chicago; 15, Illinois at Northwestern.

## YALE DEFEATS COLUMBIA SEVEN IN HOCKEY MATCH

NEW YORK—Yale hockey players are satisfied today with their showing in their first college game Wednesday night, when they defeated the Columbia seven by the score of 6 to 0. However, with Capt. Bates, Columbia's crack player, out of the game, the local team was far below its real playing strength. Columbia's slow work made the playing of the New Haven team appear fast in contrast, but both have much to learn regarding the fine points of hockey.

The visitors gauged their opponents' strength during the first five minutes' play of the opening session, and, finding they had nothing serious to confront them in the Columbia attack, devoted their attention to perfecting their team work for the harder contests which begin on Saturday. Cox, the Yale center, showed to advantage, scoring four of the six goals credited to his side. He dribbled the rubber in excellent style and made several brilliant runs. He was well supported by Heron and Martin. Milbank, the Columbia goal tender, saved his side from a worse defeat by his work in the net. He was unsteady at the start, but showed steady improvement. His defense, however, suffered through the poor support of the Columbia back field.

**YALE.**  
Tilney, G. . . . . 1  
Gore, P. . . . . 1  
Martin, E. . . . . 1  
Heron, F. . . . . 1  
Cox, E. . . . . 1  
Heron, F. . . . . 1  
Chauncey, F. W. . . . . 1  
Goals—Heron, Yale, 2m.; Cox, Yale, 3m. 55s.; Cox, Yale, 19m. 40s. Second period—Cox, Yale, 3m. 22s.; Cox, Yale, 11m. 40s.; Bangs, Yale, 18m. 47s. Substitutes—Bangs for Heron. Penalties—Heron, 2m. for fouling; Heron, 2m. for fouling; Butler, Columbia, 2m. for slashing. Referee—E. Ryan, Montreal. Assistant referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Mr. Cowles, Yale, and Mr. Greenleaf, Columbia. Time of halves—20m.

### SWIMMING MEET AT CURTIS HALL

A preliminary swimming meet under the auspices of the bath department will be held at the swimming pool, Curtis Hall building, Jamaica Plain, Friday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock. The following list of events are open to all working boys and young men under 20 years of age: 25-yard dash, 100-yard dash, relay race, each team comprising four members; fancy diving and life-saving. The first three place winners in each preliminary meet will contest in the final meet to be held at Curtis Hall Wednesday, Jan. 22, in which the first, second and third place winners will be awarded suitable prizes. Entries may be made to the swimming instructors at the various pools.

## YALE TRACK TEAM MEN REPORTING FOR WINTER WORK

New Baseball Cage Is Being Used for Candidates—Relay Team Trials Are to Be Held Very Soon

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Regular practice for the Yale varsity track team is now going on daily in the new baseball cage and the first relay trials will be held soon for the Yale-Harvard indoor race at the B. A. A. games Feb. 8.

All who intend trying for the relay team have been urged to start work at once, as only one month remains before the meet. The first trials will probably be held Friday night, Jan. 17. The varsity team men each run 780 yards, and the freshmen 390 yards.

Indoor meets will be held in the cage every two or three weeks during the winter and the events in these will count as Willbrook competitions. All men in the university are eligible for these competitions, which are handicaps. The first will probably take place tomorrow night.

Distance men report between 3:30 and 4:40. Hurdles, jumpers and sprinters from 4 to 4:30. Those who cannot report at the above hours are expected to come in the morning if possible.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

C. J. Sullivan, the new director in the New York Nationals, is an old Harvard baseball player, having been a member of ex-Lieut.-Gov. L. A. Frothingham's nine.

Albany baseball fans expect John Priest, who played third base on the Albany team last year, will make good at third for the New York Americans this year.

Pitcher Cicotte of the Chicago Americans has returned the contract sent him for 1913, with a request for more money. It isn't very often a player complains over what President Comiskey offers to pay him.

Manager Birmingham of the Cleveland Americans is said to be considering giving Pitcher Faulkenberg another trial this year. He formerly pitched for Washington and Cleveland, and was released by the latter to Toledo last spring.

Manager Mack of the Athletics is going to try to have his pitching staff in major-league form next summer. Bender, Coombs and Plank are already at San Antonio, Tex., taking daily exercise preparatory to the regular spring training which will begin next month.

Armando Marsans, the Cuban outfielder of the Cincinnati Nationals, is looking for a big increase in salary this year. He recently received a contract calling for a handsome raise over 1912, but returned it, and asked President Herrmann if he would not please send a better one.

Hobe Ferris, second baseman for the Boston Americans when they won the world's championship in 1903 and a member of the Minneapolis American Association team during the past three years, will not sign with that team for this year, as he says his business will necessitate his being in the East.

## CORINTHIAN Y. C. NAMES OFFICERS

Members of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead are today looking forward to another very successful year in 1913 following the election of officers Wednesday evening. Charles B. Wheelock was reelected commodore, and the fast 31-rater Amoret will again fly the broad blue pennant. Other officers chosen were: Vice-commodore, J. B. Falloon, sloop Timandra; rear-commodore, L. F. Percival, power cruiser Barracuda; secretary, H. S. Goodwin; treasurer, F. W. Moore; executive committee, J. M. Ward, Andrew Daeburn; membership committee, P. W. Pope, Merrill Hunt, C. B. Morrill, T. H. Shepard; regatta committee, W. L. Carlton, G. E. Chapin, George Upton, J. G. Alden, L. M. Fowle; house committee, for three years, W. H. Joyce; for two years, F. P. Valentine.

The club confirmed the amended racing rules and regulations of the Atlantic coast conference and reports of the officers were read and approved. A banquet at the B. A. A. followed the election. The club now has about 550 members and plans an active season.

### BOSTON Y. C. ELECTS SOON

The Boston Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting for 1913 at its headquarters, Rowe's wharf, Jan. 29. The nominating committee has already selected officers for the current year who will be voted upon at this meeting. They are as follows: A. W. Chesterton, commodore; Roger Upton, vice-commodore; Dr. Samuel Crowell, rear commodore; Walter Burgess, secretary-treasurer; Alfred Douglass, W. L. Barnard, A. H. Van Pelt, W. M. Thompson, executive committee; Arthur Willis, Walter Burgess, C. F. White, J. C. Bolan, A. T. C. A. Cooley, membership committee; T. W. Powers, F. P. Huchins, W. H. Litchfield, H. Lundberg and F. H. Borden, regatta committee.

### MANAGER JENNINGS BANQUETED

Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit baseball club was given a dinner in his honor by the Winter League Club Wednesday evening.

## JUNIOR EIGHTS MAY HAVE RACE IN NEXT COLLEGE REGATTA

Intercollegiate Rowing Association Is to Consider Substituting Them for Varsity Fours in Hudson Program

### PENN IS OPPOSED

PHILADELPHIA—Followers of rowing at the University of Pennsylvania do not take favorably to the plan proposed at one or two of the other colleges of sending junior eights instead of the varsity four-oared crews to the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 21. This is to be considered at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

Pennsylvania is reported as opposed to it because of the extra expense involved. At the same time the association will discuss the question of the four-mile race for varsity eights, although it is doubtful if any change will be made in the length of that contest.

Since 1908, when the Cornell varsity four struck a marking buoy when it had the race won, there have been numerous plans proposed which, if carried out, would make such a mishap impossible in the future. The one that received most serious consideration was the manning of each four with a coxswain, the same as in a Yale-Harvard four-oared race.

The race for second eights idea has been advanced for the purpose of giving more men a chance to row on the Hudson. The race would be a two-mile affair and would be the same in all respects as the race for freshman crews.

What action will be taken on the proposition by the association is hard to say. Columbia, it is believed, will be glad to have such a race instead of the four-oared, but it is doubtful if either Cornell or Pennsylvania will favor it.

Columbia always has the largest squad of varsity oarsmen at Poughkeepsie, and Coach Rice as a rule keeps his second eight boated until within two weeks of the big race. Cornell, however, brings only a four-oared crew and not more than three or four substitutes to Poughkeepsie, while for the last year or two Pennsylvania has failed to take a single varsity substitute for its eight or four, and it is not likely that either will consent to scheduling a race for junior eights, which would mean the enlarging of the squads and a consequent increase in expense. Syracuse and Wisconsin race at Poughkeepsie by invitation only.

Syracuse probably will fall into the idea to row a junior eight because Coach Ten Eyck never disbands his second crew until the squad is about to leave for Poughkeepsie. Wisconsin has had only one four at Poughkeepsie, and probably will not be interested one way or the other in the junior eight idea.

**MR. LOCKE SAID TO HAVE SECURED MONEY FOR CLUB**

NEW YORK—It was announced here today that W. Locke has completed arrangements to take over the Philadelphia National league club next Wednesday when his option expires.

It was stated that Mr. Locke will control the club's stock, and will be elected president, and that William J. Sheelene will be elected secretary and business manager.

It is said that the stock which will pass into Mr. Locke's hands will include about 55 per cent, and will be bought by money furnished by Gov. John Tener of Pennsylvania, former Police Commissioner Baker and Mr. Locke himself. This outlay would amount to \$180,000, the balance of about \$140,000 being furnished by R. A. Balfour, Frederick Chandler and other Philadelphia friends.

### NEW YORK NOW LEADING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—On the returns from the twelfth round of the United States Revolver Association tournament the New York team is the only one having a clear title to top position, winning every match so far. Spokane and San Francisco have not yet been credited with a defeat, but Spokane is credited with a tie with Denver and the Golden Gate's last match with Boston was so close that the official score will have to determine her standing.

### NOW SPRINGFIELD ATHLETIC CO.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The retirement of John E. Zeller from the Springfield Baseball Club management has rendered necessary the granting of a new charter to the local association, which will hereafter be known as the Springfield Athletic Company instead of the Springfield Athletic Association. Former Manager Zeller will manage the Pittsfield team in the Eastern Association of Baseball Clubs.

### STAHL COMES EAST TODAY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Manager Garland Stahl of the Boston American world's champions, is scheduled to leave here today for Boston, where he will resume his active baseball work for 1913. He will stop off at Chicago for a few days on the way East. He stated today that there would be few if any changes this season.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In his article on the difference between amateurs and professionals Mark Allerton having asserted that the former must make up on the putting green what they lose elsewhere, goes on to say:

Professional golfers of course have their periods of great brilliancy on the putting green. We saw Sherlock under this influence in his match against White at the beginning of last year. In amateur golf however these periods of deadly putting are much more frequent than among the professionals. We remember the beginning of the match between Mr. Ball and Mr. Blackwell in the last amateur championship, when first one and then the other ran down some truly preposterous putts.

This occasional wonderful brilliancy on the greens is not confined to the leading amateurs. Second-raters and even third-raters have their periods and are thus able to make a much better show than the general quality of their games justifies. But alas! even among amateurs the seasons of perfect playing on the greens are all too brief. As we have hinted, they do occur occasionally, and it is at such times that a sound player in other respects may have the satisfaction of defeating one of the masters, as Mr. Harris did last week. But if the professionals, as a body, do not have the putting inspiration so frequently as amateurs, they have the other and greater virtue of consistency. This is where they excel.

A week or two prior to last year's open championship at Sandwich, E. Martin Smith caused consternation to the green committee by going round the championship course in 69 in the Royal St. George's gold cup competition. Instead of laying his long putts dead like any reasonable golfer he holed them, or many of them, with the result that he had a score which was not touched by any of the competitors in the championship. If Mr. Martin Smith had been playing against the cream of the professional world it is probable that he would have beaten them all in that one round.

At the moment we forget whether he competed in the championship. If he did, he did not greatly distinguish himself, and if he was not among the competitors it is highly improbable that his absence made the smallest difference to the result. Vardon and Massy, with their greater consistency, would have tied just the same. It is a somewhat

discouraging reflection that it is only by the exercise of playing beyond themselves on the greens that amateurs can hope to obtain a victory over the leading professionals. The latter, as a body, have made themselves superior because their golf is less variable.

As Vardon hints this uniformity is probably the result of their perfecting themselves in certain shots which the amateurs are prone to neglect. The iron is the club over which they have the greatest mastery. There are several amateurs who can practically hold their own in the use of the wooden clubs, but when it comes to the "push" shot—it is hopeless to attempt to avoid reference to this much debated stroke—they are hopelessly left. There are practically only two amateurs who have mastered the art—H. H. Hilton and R. II. de Montmorency. So far as Mr. de Montmorency is concerned, it is perhaps misleading to say that he has mastered the stroke. With his short swing it seems to come natural to him. Notwithstanding Mr. Harris' victory over Mr. Herd, therefore, it seems that there is really no hope of amateurs regaining a place on the same plane as the professionals until they have learned to use their irons as the professionals use them."

In another number of the World of Golf we find the following which points out a truth too often overlooked.

"The value of the great professionals is only now really beginning to be recognized. Golfers have noticed it remarked that Vardon's sojourn for some years at Ganton resulted in a remarkable and permanent improvement in the amateur golf of that club, an improvement which makes Ganton a much stronger playing club than would normally be the case. Wherever any of the really great players has been attached to a club for any length of time the benefit derived by the members who have thus been given the opportunity of watching his methods time and again, has been indisputable. Comparatively little is to be learned from the exhibition match between two of the big men, because the play is so interesting in itself, as a contest, that the methods of the players are apt not to receive the attention which they ought to get if the exhibition is regarded as a sort of golfing lecture. No one has yet had the temerity to try the experiment of an exhibition round in which only one player should take part, but for my part I consider that from the educative point of view it would be the best thing possible."

## DE ORO OVERCOMES OPPONENT'S LEAD; RETAINS TITLE

NEW YORK—Alfred De Oro retained his title as pocket billiard champion by defeating James Maturo of Denver in the final block of their match Wednesday night. With the score 400 to 308 in the challenger's favor, De Oro played a remarkable game, pocketing 292 balls to 163 by his opponent and making the final standing 600 to 563.

In the twenty-fourth frame the champion caught up with his opponent, the score standing at 450-all. Maturo gained slightly, but failed on an easy corner shot.

De Oro then made a world's record under the new "open break" rules, pocketing 59 balls before missing. Maturo's best run of the night was 19. De Oro made 11 scratches to his opponent's 8.

De Oro (208)—3 14 12 14 14 9 11 11 14 14 9 12 14 3 10 12 14 3 4 0 3 3 11 13 14 14 14 11—600, 11 scratches.  
Maturo (400)—11 0 2 0 0 14 0 3 2 0 0 5 12 2 0 11 4 2 0 9 10 14 9 10 11 3 3 9 0 0 0 0 1—563, 8 scratches.  
Referee—Alfred G. Cutler.

### DATES FOR BROWN GYMNASIUMS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manager K. D. Gardner of the Brown gymnasium team has announced its schedule. Three of the dates will take the team out of town. Two meets with other colleges are included, Harvard at Cambridge March 5 and Amherst here March 15. There will also be an exhibition at the Fall River Y. M. C. A. Jan. 15 and at Woonsocket Feb. 15.

### ATHLETICS RELEASE SALMON

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia American League Baseball Club has announced the release of Roger Salmon, pitcher, to the Louisville club, on an optional agreement by which he can be returned to the local team.

## PITTSBURGH IS EXPECTING TO GET BRESNAHAN

PITTSBURGH—The story to the effect that Roger P. Bresnahan has agreed to become a catcher for the Chicago Nationals is given little credence here. Bresnahan may sign a Chicago contract eventually, but it is doubted here.

Secretary W. H. Locke of the Pittsburgh Nationals says he knows nothing of the Bresnahan affair, but Barney Dreyfuss is expected to spread some light on how far the Pittsburgh club has gone with Bresnahan.

It is reported here that Bresnahan will meet Fred Clarke in St. Louis early next week, at which time something will be done. During the New York meeting last month, Bresnahan promised Clarke he would sign with Pittsburgh immediately after he had settled with the St. Louis management. If he has changed his mind he has not informed Manager Clarke. The latter is confident Bresnahan will be behind the bat at Forbes field next season, and it is known two or three Pittsburgh players are expecting to hear their names mentioned in a trade.

### CABLE WINS BROAD JUMP

The results of the Harvard handicap hurdle and broad jump competitions held in the baseball cage Wednesday were as follows: High hurdles, 35 yards, won by A. L. Jackson '14 (scratch); second, J. B. Cummings '13 (scratch); third, W. G. Brackett '14 (1ft.). Low hurdles, won by J. B. Cummings '13 (scratch); second, A. L. Jackson '14 (scratch); third, G. T. King '15 (2ft.). Broad jump, won by T. Cable '13 (scratch); second, G. T. King '15 (10in.); third, W. L. Allen '14 (scratch); distance, 21ft. 6 1/2in.

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# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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THERE are three items from Central America on this page which taken together afford some interesting comment on the Central American situation. That Senor Ruben Dario, the Argentinian-Nicaraguan poet, should write in the pessimistic strain reflected in the report from San Salvador is not at all surprising. Nor is his reference to the Diaz-Zelaya friendship and its consequences to the Mexican dictator in any sense novel. He was himself a victim to it for, according to general belief current at the time, it was pressure from the American authorities that made the Mexican government show him the door at the beginning of the centennial festivities in the autumn of 1910. The reason was, of course, the anti-American character of his writings.

Curiously enough, there are rumors afloat in Mexico and Central America of a secret diplomatic mission to Central America contemplated by the Madero government. The report from Guatemala City does not mention the name of the emissary but opposition papers to hand from Mexico City make no secret of it and speak of the present rector of the national law school, Lic. Don Luis Cabrera, as the man selected and baldly give the aim of his mission to be the organization of a Latin-American defensive alliance to check United States expansion in peace as in war. Naturally the Guatemalans refuse to credit these rumors. It is difficult to see how such reports could be taken seriously either in Mexico, where they are evidently used for party purposes, or in Central America where Mexican influence, even in the halcyon days of Porfirista power, failed to assert itself in a series of critical moments both during and after the Zelaya conflict. Although the relations between the Mexican and Guatemalan governments have greatly improved since the inauguration of the Madero regime, an anti-American policy on the part of the Madero government could not but react unfavorably on its relations with the Guatemalan government for President Estrada Cabrera's whole policy is based on American friendship and support. With Honduras under Guatemalan influence and Nicaragua under more or less direct American control, there only remain El Salvador and Costa Rica, both highly prosperous and progressive, but widely separated from each other and from Mexico and while capable of offering the most heroic defense, scarcely inclined to deviate at this time from a policy of extreme caution. El Salvador played a splendid role in the recent Central American complications but its present mood, judging from press utterances, is not sanguine. As for Costa Rica, it is going ahead with assurance and the good sense of its leading men is exceedingly well illustrated in the opinions given to the press in favor of keeping electioneering politics away from business until the very last moment.

## PROJECTED BRAZILIAN RAILROAD IS STRATEGIC

Revival of Proposition to Connect Northeastern Ports With Joazeiro Said to Be Due to Defense Move in Protest Against Outside Syndicates

(Special to the Monitor)

BALHA, Brazil—There is before Congress an old project for the construction of a railroad to connect the three northeastern states, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba and Pernambuco inland, with the port of Joazeiro, on the San Francisco river, connected by railroad with this port.

The project has been revived several times, not only because of its economic value in developing the interior of the three states, but because of its recognized strategic importance. It is this last consideration which appears to militate in favor of it at this time, owing to the growing movement of national defense noticeable throughout Brazil as a protest against the alleged financial absorption by powerful foreign syndicates.

In the opinion of the press and of a number of influential people the projected railroad is a most important part of the national defense because it is thought to solve the problem of land communication and supply between the south and the north and in case of international complications to make the country largely independent of naval operations. The main connecting link between the center and the north by the interior is the San Francisco river-system which runs through this state (Bahia) and connects it with the state of Minas in the south. It is at the port of Pirapora, in the latter state, that the terminus of the Central Brazilian railway is located, so that Pirapora is connected by rail with all of central and southern Brazil and beyond.

Between Pirapora and Joazeiro, the terminus of the railroad to this port, a regular weekly steamer service is maintained so that there is a combined rail and river service connecting the great southern and central states along the Atlantic as far north as the mouth of the San Francisco river. To extend this inland communication still farther north is the object of the projected line so as to include the states of the great bend of South America, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba and Pernambuco, where the old and the new world come together closely and whose strategic position as well as commercial advantages are coming to be more and more realized.

The railroad as projected starts from the port of Messorio, in the northwestern corner of Rio Grande do Norte state,

and runs south across the states of Parahyba and Pernambuco, and turns west toward its proposed terminus at Joazeiro, in this state. Eventually this line is expected to connect with all of the local railroads running toward it from the seaports of the northeastern states. Moreover, the plan is brought in connection with the vast projects of the Central Brazilian railway for its prolongation to the mouth of the Amazon at Para and the possible linking of the railroads of the intervening states of Ceara, Piauy and Maranhao.

There are indications that Brazilians are not inclined to give foreign capital nearly as much latitude in the completion and elaboration of the northern railroads as it had given in those of southern Brazil. The strategic importance of the northern ports and communications, from the mouth of the Amazon down to that of the San Francisco river, is dwelt upon in the press and in official and commercial circles, especially since nearly all of the big ports, Para, Fortaleza, Pernambuco and Bahia, have of late come very prominently before the public owing to the vehement civil conflicts which at times took serious proportions.

## ANTI-U. S. REPORT IS DISCREDITED

(Special to the Monitor)

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—It is with considerable surprise that official circles are following the appearance of reports in the Mexican press announcing the early departure for Central America of a prominent member of the Madero entourage, for the alleged purpose of attempting to arrange for a Latin-American entente directed against United States supremacy in the Mexican gulf and the Caribbean sea.

The reports are not credited. There are indications that Brazilians are not inclined to give foreign capital nearly as much latitude in the completion and elaboration of the northern railroads as it had given in those of southern Brazil. The strategic importance of the northern ports and communications, from the mouth of the Amazon down to that of the San Francisco river, is dwelt upon in the press and in official and commercial circles, especially since nearly all of the big ports, Para, Fortaleza, Pernambuco and Bahia, have of late come very prominently before the public owing to the vehement civil conflicts which at times took serious proportions.

## BRAZILIANS DIFFER OVER VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Public opinion is divided on the recent vote of the Chamber of Deputies in favor of amnesty to the officers and men who took part in the bombardment of Manaos and against their expulsion from the navy.

It is believed that nothing will be done until May, when Congress reconvenes.

riguez and Iglesias, and leaders like Senor Gonzalez Soto and Senor Mariano Guardia express themselves emphatically in favor of letting agricultural, industrial and commercial interests remain as long as possible undisturbed by political agitation and characterize the proposal of anticipating the election campaign as anti-patriotic.

Such men as former President Gonzalez Viquez, Maximo Fernandez, Jose J. Rod-

## GUATEMALA NOW GREAT BANANA LAND

Development of Industry in Six Years Astonishes Beginners and Increase of Model Farms Continues

### HOW FRUIT GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

PUERTO BARRIOS, Guatemala—Development of the banana industry in this country, which now has reached large proportions, has taken place within the last six years. From a comparatively unimportant producing field of small extent, owned by a few petty farmers, lacking the capital for development on a large scale, the banana investment of Guatemala has now reached a point scarcely believable to the pioneers in the industry.

The coming of the large American fruit interests, skilful farming, and large capital have revolutionized the



Glimpse of Pequot farm, showing Motagua river, where annual overflow enriches plantations along its fertile valley

## WORKMEN ARE PROVIDED WITH HOMES



Newly constructed laborers' camps on typical banana farm in Guatemala

business, and have exhibited its very attractive features for growth and profit.

At present the largest areas of most profitable growth are located along the line of the Guatemalan Northern railway, and are known as the Los Andes district, and the notable Quirigua district, which is tapped by a spur line at Quirigua. These districts are both in the fertile valley of the Motagua river, which for many years has regularly overflowed its banks depositing a rich soil over its entire valley and greatly adding to its productivity.

### Thousand-acre Farms

The present size of the Quirigua district is about 10,000 acres, this amount of land distributed among nine separately maintained farms. This district has been only recently planted and at present only about 2000 acres are considered as in bearing. The Los Andes district numbers 8,000 acres distributed among nine farms, 8,000 of which are in bearing. Other districts are producers on about the same scale.

Bananas were originally found growing wild in the far east, and there is record of their having been known to the Incas of Peru. They can be grown from Mexico to Paraguay. There are perhaps 200 known varieties, but the yellow, together with occasional shipments of "reds," are alone considered in the world's consumption.

The plant, it is a mistake to call it a tree, reaches its greatest perfection in the alluvial soil of river bottom land, of the character found all over the valley of the Motagua. Here may be of the plant clusters grow to a height of from

like the "eyes" of a potato. These "bits" later develop into "suckers," and in the course of time into hardy plants, and shooting "suckers" of their own.

The planting is always in regular rows, very much like hills of corn, though the distance apart is generally 15 feet by 15 feet. About 225 hills are placed in an acre, and the average yield per year, per acre, is close to 300 bunches annually.

The embryo bunch of fruit exists in the trunk of the plant. The stem is seen to push forth after some months of growth with a blossom on its end, and some distance up the stalk, grouped in clusters, are the "fingers" of fruit, entirely undeveloped, but later to grow and form the "hands." The stalk grows rapidly and soon has completely turned on itself so that the green "fingers" of fruit are maturing end up, the reverse of the position in which the fruit is hung in fruit stores. In six months after the blossom appears the fruit is ready to cut. Banana stalks in Guatemala grow from 12 to 18 inches in diameter, and the broad green leaves are frequently 10 feet long and two feet wide tapering at the end of the leaf.

### About Banana Flour

So rapidly has the Motagua valley developed and so great is the demand for fruit alone that no attention has been paid to other products of the banana plant. This is not only true in Guatemala but all over the banana-growing world. Here the use of banana flour is limited. In the United States, it is scarcely known of, and yet there are thousands of bunches of fruit not suitable for shipment which are thrown away every month in Central America, and which are suitable for the manufacture of flour.

This banana flour is locally made by cutting the fruit into small pieces, giving these a thorough drying in the sun and later passing the dried pieces through a grinding machine. This flour is very rich in flavor and nutritive value, and makes delicious bread, cake and pastry.

It is thought to be only a question of a short time when its value will be appreciated, and factories for its manufacture located in all the fruit republics. At present the small fruit and rejected bunches are all thrown away or fed to cattle. It is easily purchasable at a small figure and the farmers welcome a chance to sell the rejected bunches and do away with the problem of its removal.

Such a flour factory had best be located in a high and dry climate, which offers exceptional facilities for the drying process. A factory in the low, moist banana lands would be out of the question, for in these sections there is a rainfall of 100 inches each year.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—Water supply is projected for the district of San Rafael, canton of Poas.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The automobile service between this capital and the Pacific at San Lorenzo, on the Gulf of Amapala, has been opened to traffic.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—A government decree authorizes the preliminary work of the canalization of the Corrientes river on the basis of the appropriation of \$50,000 for the studies of the project.

LIMA, Peru—Congress has approved the bill of the executive reserving to the state the ownership of the coal fields of the Jatunhuasi zone, from which private enterprise will be excluded, with the exception of those properties claimed prior to the promulgation of the new law.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The government has decided to establish a complete wireless service covering the whole republic, with stations at Riberalta and Rurrenabaque on the Beni river, Puerto Suarez on the Paraguay river, Yacuibia near the Argentine border and Cochabamba, Sucre, Santa Cruz, and this capital.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The government has under consideration a proposal by the Espirito Santo Southern Railroad Company for the establishment of maritime stations in one or more of

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## PRESS FAVORS PANAMA EXHIBIT PARTICIPATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—In some notable articles published of late the press urges the government to take steps in regard to participating in the Panama-Pacific exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, according to the invitation extended by the United States government.

Plans are submitted dividing the Peruvian contingent into five sections: Minerals, including precious metals and rocks; woods, including tanning bark, timber, dye woods, cotton, straw, fruits, bulbs, gums and rubber; sugar cane and allied products; industrial products, as wood work, textiles, hats, saddlery, shoes, carpentering, cabinet making; pottery; and especially ethnographic and archeological objects.

## ARGENTINE ARMY RULES AMPLIFIED

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Owing to the alleged participation of a superior army officer in the recent election troubles in Cordoba, the government has amplified the decree prohibiting officers in active service from taking part in political meetings or from making political propaganda among their subordinates.



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## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

## MONSIEUR HENRI LAVENDAN LEAVING THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Henri Lavendan, the Academician, and eminent playwright, has severed his connection with the Comedie Francaise, the national theater in Paris. This important step has caused no little surprise to the theatrical world as well as the public generally. M. Lavendan is the author of the "Marquis de Priola," "Le Duel," "Sire" and many other well known plays, all of which are to be found, not only in the permanent repertoire but amongst those most frequently performed at the Comedie Francaise, with which playhouse the author has had intimate relations for nearly a quarter of a century.

The cause of rupture arose under the following circumstances. A short time ago M. Lavendan submitted a new play entitled "Servir" which was, according to custom, read by the author to the members of the Comedie Francaise. Much to his disappointment his comedy, which deals with a political episode that has been the subject of much feeling and discussion in France, was received with doubtful approval by many members of the society. Doubts were raised, not as to its literary quality, but as to whether the plot was not likely to engender serious criticism in the country about the army, at a moment when European affairs were of a somewhat delicate nature. This theater, it must be noted, receives a subsidy from the state and so is to a certain extent under state control. In these circumstances the play was accepted by a majority of three only, and, moreover, was only to be received subject to the approval of the minister of fine arts. After this the author went to see M. Poincare, and after his interview wrote a letter to M. Jules Claretie, the manager of the national theater, in which he asked not only for his play to be returned to him, but also for the return of all other plays belonging to him in their possession. M. Lavendan has recently announced that while the attitude of the manager and the associates of the Comedie Francaise was quite correct and is not regarded by him as personal in character, he considers that it is not one that will permit of the best dramatic work being produced, and on that ground he prefers to be absolutely free. He has also stated that his new play has already been accepted by another theater in Paris and will very shortly be produced.

This episode is much regretted in French literary circles, especially as it follows so quickly upon the somewhat exciting departure of M. Le Bargy, one of the leading men at the Comedie Francaise. "Those who have the interests of French dramatic art most at heart are able to realize the great loss to the national theater, and also to dramatic art in general through the withdrawal of M. Lavendan.

THE CAUSE OF RUPTURE AROSE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES. A SHORT TIME AGO M. LAVENDAN SUBMITTED A NEW PLAY ENTITLED "SERVIR" WHICH WAS, ACCORDING TO CUSTOM, READ BY THE AUTHOR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE. MUCH TO HIS DISAPPOINTMENT HIS COMEDY, WHICH DEALS WITH A POLITICAL EPISODE THAT HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MUCH FEELING AND DISCUSSION IN FRANCE, WAS RECEIVED WITH DOUBTFUL APPROVAL BY MANY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY. DOUBTS WERE RAISED, NOT AS TO ITS LITERARY QUALITY, BUT AS TO WHETHER THE PLOT WAS NOT LIKELY TO ENGENDER SERIOUS CRITICISM IN THE COUNTRY ABOUT THE ARMY, AT A MOMENT WHEN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS WERE OF A SOMEWHAT DELICATE NATURE. THIS THEATRE, IT MUST BE NOTED, RECEIVES A SUBSIDY FROM THE STATE AND SO IS TO A CERTAIN EXTENT UNDER STATE CONTROL. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE PLAY WAS ACCEPTED BY A MAJORITY OF THREE ONLY, AND, MOREOVER, WAS ONLY TO BE RECEIVED SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER OF FINE ARTS. AFTER THIS THE AUTHOR WENT TO SEE M. POINCARÉ, AND AFTER HIS INTERVIEW WROTE A LETTER TO M. JULES CLARETIE, THE MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE, IN WHICH HE ASKED NOT ONLY FOR HIS PLAY TO BE RETURNED TO HIM, BUT ALSO FOR THE RETURN OF ALL OTHER PLAYS BELONGING TO HIM IN THEIR POSSESSION. M. LAVENDAN HAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT WHILE THE ATTITUDE OF THE MANAGER AND THE ASSOCIATES OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE WAS QUITE CORRECT AND IS NOT REGARDED BY HIM AS PERSONAL IN CHARACTER, HE CONSIDERS THAT IT IS NOT ONE THAT WILL PERMIT OF THE BEST DRAMATIC WORK BEING PRODUCED, AND ON THAT GROUND HE PREFERENCES TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE. HE HAS ALSO STATED THAT HIS NEW PLAY HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCEPTED BY ANOTHER THEATRE IN PARIS AND WILL VERY SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

## TECH STUDENTS ON PLANT TEST JOINED BY WOMAN ENGINEER

(Continued from page one)

night. This affords a comparison between the two types. To secure accuracy, all totaling and averaging at the end of shifts is checked by one or more other students. The work done by the students at each of 13 stations, in detail, is as follows:

## BOILER TEST

- 1—Weigh coal and ashes. Record totals at end of each hour and grand total at end of shift.
- 2—Weigh feed water. Record totals at end of each hour and grand total at end of shift. At end of four hours change positions with holder of smoke chart on day shift.
- 3—Analyze flue gas, taking a continuous sample and analyzing same once an hour, on the half hour. Average results for shift.
- 4—Take calorimeter reading at two-minute intervals for 10 minutes every hour. Read barometer in room 10A, once an hour at end of calorimeter readings. Calculate the quality of the steam and average the same at the end of the shift.
- 5—Read the boiler pressure, temperatures of feedwater, of inside and outside air at 15-minute intervals. Record averages for each hour and for shift. Keep graphical log of boiler test.
- 6—Read temperature of flue gas, draft at base of stack and pressure under the grates at 15-minute intervals. Record average for each hour and for shift. Keep graphical log of turbine test.
- 7—Weigh coal and ashes. Record pressure at superheater and temperature at outlet. Assist on calorimeters. Record totals and averages for each hour and for shift.
- 8—Parsons turbine test. Report to Professor Lawrence or his assistant.
- 9—Read current, steam pressure and steam temperature at 15-minute intervals. (If no superheat take calorimeter readings). Record averages for each hour and for shift.
- 10—Weigh condensed steam from turbine. Read vacuum in condensers and temperature of condensed steam at 15-minute intervals. Record total for steam and averages for other readings for each hour and for shift.
- 11—Weigh condensed steam from aux.

## ADVERTISING AND THE HOME SUBJECT OF LUNCHEON TALK

"Advertising and the Home" was the subject of an address by Miss Chipman of Cambridge at a luncheon of the Boston Women's Publicity Club this noon at the Hotel Thorndike. Mrs. George B. Gallup, president, introduced the speaker, saying that his experience as efficiency engineer had given him knowledge of the inside workings of business houses which fitted him to speak on the subject. Mr. Chipman said in part:

The relation existing between the woman of the home and the industrial and commercial world is nowhere better exhibited than in the field of advertising. The woman of the home should know and understand the source of the products of industrialism, and should appreciate and understand the routes of distribution from the factory to her fire-side. From an ethical viewpoint she should discriminate between the products of efficient effort and the products of inefficiency.

Child-labor, women in industry, hours and wages of labor, efficient utilization of supplies all bear a direct relation to our advertising. Before the woman can discriminate in her reading of advertisements, she must know the causes which make values and their relation to society in general.

## TECH MEN TO GET TOGETHER SOON

Technology graduates will hold their annual gathering at Hotel Plaza, New York, Jan. 17 and 18. An all-Tech mass meeting will be held Jan. 17. Saturday class reunions will be held, with a banquet in the evening. A feature of the two days' gathering will be departmental luncheons. At the mass meeting Friday President A. MacLaurin and John R. Freeman will tell of plans for the new buildings. A federation of Technology clubs is expected to be formed.

LECTURE COURSE OPENED  
SALEM, Mass.—Miss Huling of Cambridge, delivered a lecture on "Laborator," in Academy hall last evening, before the members of the Salem Teachers Association.

## Violinist Who Will Give Program in Sunday Symphony Hall Concert



EUGENE YSAYE

Mr. Ysaye is to play compositions of his own at his recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon and works from the repertory masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among his numbers are a sonata by Vercini, a sonata by Geminiani, a concerto by Mozart, and a chaconne, with organ accompaniment, by Vitali.

## WOMEN BUYERS SEEK IMPORTED WARE SAYS CUT GLASS MERCHANT

WASHINGTON—Glassware was expected to hold the attention of the House ways and means committee when the members assembled today to resume discussion of the Payne-Aldrich schedules preparatory to the formation of a new tariff bill for introduction at the extra session of Congress for March.

Talk of trusts of domestic and foreign varieties, of low wages and women workers in industries abroad that enabled strong foreign competition with American enterprises and of capital's great stake in the tariff tinkering, occupied the hearing Wednesday.

William Dordlinger of New York told of high cost of labor and materials and low prices for the products of cut glass factories.

"The women want imported glass," said he. "The word 'imported' charms them, and it covers a multitude of defects."

Mr. Dordlinger said that given the same article, one domestic and the other imported, the average women would reach for the magic of the imported name. He objected to any decrease in the duties on cut glass ware.

Joseph S. Auerbach speaking for plate glass and other manufacturers, proposed that "the tariff war should be a toll road and not a highway where highway-men may ply their trade," and that the difference in cost of production here and abroad must be taken into account in tariff revision.

## BOSTON MAN OFF TO CAPITAL TO TALK ON TARIFF

Nathan C. Harrison, treasurer of the Harrison Supply Company of Boston, will lead the contest which opens tomorrow before the ways and means committee at Washington for the abolition of the duty on grit, shot or iron sand. Mr. Harrison leaves Boston this afternoon in company with State Senator J. J. Gallagher as the representative of the United Granite Polishers Association of Quincy.

The free trade that Mr. Harrison seeks is on shot used chiefly by the granite and marble industry as an abrasive, although the Harrison company sells it for other purposes as well.

Mr. Harrison is the largest importer of this product in the United States. He represents the Aberdeen Grit Company of Aberdeen, Scotland, the Harrison Company at Middleborough, Eng., and the William McGregor Company of Glasgow. There is only one concern manufacturing shot in the United States, and the point that Mr. Harrison proposes to make is that, with the duty of 1 cent a pound removed from the importation of shot, the importers could not even then sell the product as cheap as the American manufacturer.

## HARVARD TO HAVE VAUDEVILLE

Harvard students, members of the Harvard Union, have engaged a number of vaudeville artists, including Jerry McCarthy, the Red Sox mascot, for an entertainment at the union tonight, which marks the resumption of a form of entertainment which was popular with the members of the union three or four years ago.

## THIRTY YEARS IN VAUDEVILLE

B. F. Keith, originator of the continuous performance, yesterday completed the thirtieth year of his career as a theatrical manager. He began as a showman on Jan. 8, 1883, in a small store on Washington street.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

## MME. EDVINA IN "PELLEAS"

With Mme. Edvina singing the role of Melisande for the first time in America, the Boston opera company presented Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" Wednesday evening. The parts were distributed as follows:

Pelleas.....Jean Riddez  
Golaud.....Vanni Marcoux  
Arkel.....Edward Lankow  
Le Petit Yniold.....Bernice Fisher  
Un Medecin.....Jose Mardones  
Melisande.....Louise Edvina  
Genevieve.....Maria Gay

Musical director, Andre-Caplet.

Mme. Edvina, who is the third artist to impersonate Debussy's heroine in Boston, won the favor of the audience for the naturalness of her acting and for the direct manner of her declamation. She gave the character of Melisande less sharpness of outline than Miss Garden has given it. She did not attempt to clothe it with fantasy, as did Mme. Maeterlinck. Her portrayal did not take on any classic stage artificialities, nor did it pretend to apply the methods of the painters and the sculptors to acting. Mme. Edvina's style of characterization is as different as possible from that of the picture singers who have been of late years so much in favor on the American operatic stage. She does not try to represent Melisande lithographically. She moves through the scenes of the garden and the hall of Arkel's castle an actual woman. She interprets the vocal line of Debussy with greater freedom than other sopranos and makes it true speech. She emancipates her singing from all restrictions that keep out the living quality of expression.

Mr. Marcoux distinctly modified his Golaud to agree with Mme. Edvina's conception of the heroine. He was less vehement than last season in the scene in which Golaud sends Melisande to hunt for the lost ring. He was a more human figure in the scene with Melisande and the king in the hallway. Not an ancient and symbolistic sword, but a modern, vividly melodramatic one, he took from the hand of Melisande and threw down at the feet of the king. It was not a quaint, atmospheric, non-resistant, bewildered princess, that he hurled to the floor, but a human being conscious of her position in the social scheme of Alenmonde and aware of enduring unjust treatment. Under the old interpretation the drama may have had more of a marionette kind of vigor than under the new. For symbolism is effective when the strings are tugged hard and all the time. But here was the kind of vitality that keeps a household of the real world in action. Here imagination worked to tell us what sort of people in our daily relations we truly are.

Mr. Riddez portrayed Pelleas with more ease than formerly, helping to effect the illusion of life in the painted scenery amidst which he moved, giving the forest glade perspective by his manner of emerging from it and giving the castle architectural extent by his manner of entering room and hall. Miss Fisher repeated her dramatic success in the tower scene with Mr. Marcoux and made the sheep episode worth the time it added to the performance. Mme. Gay read the letter in the scene of the palace window with all the warmth and brilliance of her contralto. Mr. Lankow lent to the lines of the King the richest bass tone to be heard in American opera.

## NOTES

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerly Rumford, baritone, will give a second concert with a new program on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, in Symphony hall.

The Symphony hall managers are planning to have an associate artist appear with Miss Elena Gerhardt, the soprano, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19. They report that it is difficult to secure the services of the best musical artists at this time, many of them being in the West. One of the dates in the Sunday Symphony hall series still unfilled is Feb. 16.

The next Symphony concert in Cambridge will be given on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, with Miss Elena Gerhardt as soloist. Miss Gerhardt will sing the same numbers that she presented with the orchestra in Boston. The symphony will be Borodin's. The other numbers will be the Brahms' academic festival overture and Chabrier's "Espana."

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist, will present at her recital in Jordan hall, Jan. 11, compositions by Schumann, Bach, Chopin, Debussy, Ole Olsen and Liszt.

Miss Kitty Cheatham will be heard in Jordan hall in one of her programs of children's songs, children's stories and plantation songs and sayings on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18.

## NEW FISCAL YEAR Y. M. C. A. PLAN UP AT MEETING TONIGHT

Three amendments to the Boston Y. M. C. A. constitution will be considered at the annual meeting tonight. The sentiment of the association is in favor of all three changes. If acted upon favorably, this will be the first time in 25 years that the constitution of the association has been changed.

The most important change enlarges the authority of the membership committee. It is also proposed that the fiscal year of the association shall coincide with the period of most activity, and so begin June 1 instead of Jan. 1. The third change is the abandonment of the regular monthly meetings, instead of which it is planned that meetings shall be called whenever desirable.

## JUDGE ARCHBALD'S ATTORNEYS READY TO SUM UP DEFENSE

WASHINGTON—It probably will be late today before the attorneys for Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court take the floor to sum up for the defense before the bar of the Senate. Representative John A. Sterling of Illinois, one of the House managers in the impeachment trial of the commerce court judge, opened the closing argument for the prosecution Wednesday.

Representative Webb of North Carolina, following Mr. Sterling, took up individual counts against Judge Archbald, analyzed the evidence presented by the witnesses, and reiterated in strong terms the charges that the accused jurist had been proven unfit for further position of public trust.

## ALUMNI OF FARM SCHOOL MEET

Members of the Alumni Association of the Farm and Trade school held its annual dinner Wednesday night in the Westminster hotel. The school superintendent and board of managers were guests and addressed the graduates on school needs.

## FLOOD PREVENTION FUND ASKED

NEW ORLEANS—An annual congressional appropriation of \$800,000,000 for 10 years, or a total of \$8,000,000,000, was urged by resolutions adopted here today at the National Flood Prevention and River Regulation Conference.

## C. A. FURNESSE PASSES AWAY

Alderman Charles A. Furness of Everett, while engaged at his occupation as switchman in the yard of the Boston & Maine railroad at Charlestown this morning, was killed by a locomotive.

## JOSEPH WALKER TO SPEAK

Joseph Walker will speak on "The Business Man and Politics" before the members of the Master Builders Association in the association's rooms tomorrow noon.

## CABINET VIEWS OF SENATORS TOLD PRESIDENT-ELECT



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HOKE SMITH  
United States senator from Georgia who is a caller on President-elect

TRENTON, N. J.—Senators O'Gorman of New York and Culberson of Texas will be the chief callers at Governor Wilson's office today.

The President-elect sat for three hours Wednesday in conference with Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia and Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma. In describing the field he had covered in the conference, Mr. Wilson declared that besides talking over a number of cabinet possibilities, he had discussed a program for the extra session, including tariff and currency legislation.

The President-elect was asked, in view of the prominence of both Senators Gore and Smith in the proposed plans for a reorganization of Senate committees and the abolishing of the seniority rules, whether that subject was discussed. "Senator Smith said," the Governor replied, "that he thought they were in the way of a satisfactory solution in the Senate of the difficulty."

Mr. Wilson indicated that he preferred not to interpose his influence in the reorganization of Senate committees.

## PORTUGUESE CABINET NAMED

NEW YORK—A Lisbon despatch to the New York Herald says that Dr. Alfonso Costa, now premier, and leader of the Portuguese Democratic, has formed his ministry as follows: Premier and minister of the interior, Dr. Alfonso Costa; colonies Almeida Ribeiro; war, Pereira Bastos; public works, Antonio Maria Silva; navy, Freitas Ribeiro; foreign affairs, Goncalves Teixeira. The portfolios of finance and justice have been offered respectively to Marnoco Souza and Paulo Faltes.

## MONEY COMMISSION MEMBER ASKS MORE BANK COOPERATION

Cooperative effort by all banking interests, business men and political economists is necessary to place our currency system on a firm basis, according to Robert W. Bonyne of the monetary commission, who was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Massachusetts Bankers Association in the Copley Plaza Wednesday evening. Other speakers were Charles A. Conant and W. H. McElroy of New York and William J. Burns, the detective. Nearly 500 members from all over the state were present.

Mr. Bonyne said he was an optimist on the future of the currency system of the United States and he maintained that the banking flurries which come about every 10 years are preventable.

"We must, and I think the public is beginning to realize these facts," he said, "provide a safe common custodian for the reserves of our banks, give to that custodian power to utilize those reserves and the surplus moneys of the country in time of panic in rediscounting the commercial paper held by the individual banks and representing the actual and legitimate business transactions of the country."

Charles A. Conant pointed out that the national banking system, which would celebrate its fiftieth anniversary this year, had grown in that time from capital and surplus resources of \$446,000,000 in 1866 to \$1,747,000,000 at present, while the aggregate assets had increased from \$1,404,000,000 to nearly \$11,000,000,000.

W. H. McElroy pictured the usefulness of optimism in affairs, particularly in business.

President Drury read a telegram of congratulation from the American Bankers Association at St. Louis.

## ARBITRATION IS OFFERED FIREMEN

NEW YORK—To arbitrate or take a strike vote was the alternative confronting the representatives of 24,000 firemen on 50 eastern railroads. The managers of the railroads rejected the firemen's proposal to arbitrate, under the Erdman law. The railroads proposed to meet the firemen's representatives and appoint an arbitration committee of seven or to refer the demands to a tribunal of seven men.

President Carter of the firemen's organization and the district leaders meet the committee of railroad managers today. It is expected that the firemen's reply to the railroads' counter proposition will be announced then.

The firemen's demands have been twice amended, the latest change calling for an addition of \$9,000,000 to the annual payroll. The striking garment workers on Wednesday prepared to put 60,000 men and women in line for a street parade Monday. Mayor Gaynor and the police have not decided whether they will permit the parade.

The garment workers were joined by 10,000 girls and women, who sew kimonas and wrappers, members of the International Ladies Garment Union. They demand a working week of 50 hours, a minimum wage scale and better conditions.

## WELLS DRILLED FOR IRRIGATION

TOPEKA, Kan.—Western Kansas looks like the oil fields of southern Kansas and Oklahoma just now on account of the thousands of derricks on the prairies. It is estimated by officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad that more than 5000 wells are being drilled this winter. And every well means from 40 to 80 acres of land under irrigation next summer.

The wells vary in depth from 50 to 400 feet and are from 12 to 30 inches in diameter, depending on how large the pumps are. The drills go down from 15 to 50 feet after striking water, and the water is drawn from the bottom of the well.

For 30 miles on each side of the Arkansas river there is what is known as the "underflow." All of these wells tap this underflow and get water from it for the crops.

## GOVERNOR ON COURT INJUNCTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The sixty-eighth General Assembly of Indiana opened today. In his last message as Governor, Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall urged the enactment of a workmen's compensation act, a public utilities commission, an anti-watershed stock law, an inheritance tax, popular election of United States senators and a state penal farm.

He arraigned the state supreme court's injunction which kept the people from voting on a new constitution last election.

## "MILESTONES" IS READ

"Milestones," the play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, was read this afternoon at the Copley Plaza by Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth. This was the third in a series of programs arranged by the 47 Club of Harvard.

## KANSAS TO HOLD DINNER

DENVER—The Kansas Society, one of the strongest state organizations in Denver, will hold its annual dinner on Jan. 20, the fifty-second anniversary of the admission of Kansas to the Union.

## HUGE SLUICE GATES DROPPED IN PLACE AT GATUN SPILLWAY

GATUN, C. Z.—The first of the sluice gates for the spillway at Gatun dam was placed in position on Dec. 12 and two others were placed on the following day. These gates weigh 44 tons each, with seals and bearings attached. They are built up of structural steel and are 47 feet 10 1/2 inches in length and 19 feet high. They fit into steel grooves in concrete piers, and only one eighth of an inch play is allowed in each groove.

Fourteen gates are required for Gatun spillway, and they have already been erected at a point a little north of the division office, a distance by rail of about 1 1/2 miles from the spillway. They are carried from the erecting grounds to the spillway on a single flat car, upon which they are loaded upright by two locomotive cranes, and are gaged by car by lines leading from the top girder to the sides of the car. In the construction of the piers between which the gates operate, a high trestle was built, and upon this the cars containing the gates were pushed out over the weirs which they close. The cranes then lifted them from the cars, and lowered them slowly while men steered them into the grooves.

The first gate was placed in about an hour and the second and third in a few minutes each. Eleven gates yet to be installed will be placed as soon as the crest of the spillway dam and the piers are ready to receive them.

Eight gates of like construction and size are being assembled for the spillway of Miraflores lake. As soon as the contractor finishes work on the caisson for the spillway of Gatun dam, which is in process of erection at Gatun, he will set his force of erectors on the Miraflores spillway gates. This will be in about a month.

BALBOA, C. Z.—Work on the terminal quay at the Pacific entrance is fairly started. The flat bank of the river shows a few cylinders of concrete sticking above the ground here and there like chimneys of a subterranean oven, and nearby a few small derricks, locomotive cranes, dump cars and other tools of excavation. The quay will extend from the drydock entrance, along the edge of the anchorage basin to its north end, then along the north side to the point where the first pier will jut into the basin toward the channel of the canal. It will be carried throughout on concrete piers founded on bed rock. The distance from the surface to this rock varies at places from 100 feet to 40 feet, and at present the work is in the part where the deepest digging must be done.

The section of the quay upon which work is being done is 400 feet long and 68 feet wide. This will rest upon 430 piers in four parallel rows spaced 33 feet apart, except under the railroad part, where they will be closer together. The holes for these piers are dug through caissons which are eight feet in outside diameter and 12 inches thick. They are made of reinforced concrete, and are built up in sections 6 feet high. The method of sinking the caissons or cylinders is to place them on the surface, dig the earth out from under them, when they sink to their own weight. When the first section has sunk beneath the surface of the ground, another section is added, and this process is kept up until the desired depth is reached. Then there is a hole lined with concrete down to rock, and this is filled with concrete, so that the pier is really a monolith reinforced with steel.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY IS COMPLETED  
DALLAS, Ore.—The new Carnegie library building, erected at a cost of \$100,000, is completed, the heat installed and ready for the formal opening.

## AMUSEMENTS

AT JORDAN HALL  
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8.15  
RECITAL  
BY GEORGE COPELAND

Tickets: \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.  
On Sale at  
HENRY F. MILLER PIANO ROOMS  
AND JORDAN HALL  
Henry F. Miller Piano Used

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
TOMORROW, 7.45 to 11.25. LOUISE, Edvina, Gay, Barges, Zenatello, Marcoux, Cond., Andre-Caplet.  
SAT., 2 to 4.45. LA BOHEME. Rori, Deryn, Laflitte, Poles, Mardones, Cond., Moranzoni.  
SAT., 8 to 11.25. CARMEN. Gay, Donner, De Folter, Blanchard, Cond., Strong. Popular Prices.  
SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 3.15 to 5.25 to \$2. Jan. 12. Mme. Tetrazzini, soloist.  
FRIDAY, JAN. 17. First time in Boston. THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA.  
Downtown Office, Steinert's, 182 Boylston.  
Music and Remin Piano Used.  
Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

THE BIG SHOW  
Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock and Cats  
MECHANICS BUILDING  
JAN. 7th to 11th. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.  
TREMONT TEMPLE  
BURTON HOLMES  
FRIDAY EVE. 8.15  
SAT. 7.30  
WEST INDIES  
POP. PRICES, 25c to \$1. NOW



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SCHOOL GIRL'S SIMPLE COAT

Diagonal cheviot, with velvet collar

SCHOOL GIRLS always need simple, loose coats that can be slipped on and off with ease. This one is smart as well as simple and can be made in two quite different ways—with straight edges to nearly cover the frock or with cut-away fronts and shorter. Both styles are fashionable, but for school wear the long, plain coat has advantages.

Chinchilla is a favorite cloth for mid-winter wear, and all the rough finished cloakings are being worn. In the illustration, diagonal cheviot is trimmed with a velvet collar.

For more dressy occasions the cutaway model could be made of velvet, velveteen or corduroy. If a trip to the South is in prospect, the same model would be a good one for light weight serge, broadcloth or any similar material.

There are the fewest possible seams and the patch pockets, when they are used, are applied over the coat, while the sleeves are the regulation two-piece sort.

For the 12-year size the coat will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2¼ yards 44 or 52 inches wide with ¼ yard of velvet for the collar.

The pattern of the coat (7492) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## REIGNING FEATURES IN MODES

Robespierre influence, Balkan colors and "Nell rose"

THE makers of history are largely responsible for styles in the realm of dress. Parisiennes feel that they have the monopoly in originating styles because of the remarkably interesting events which have occurred in French history during the last two or three centuries.

Particularly strong this season comes the echo of the troublous times of the French revolution, and we hear constantly through this season's fashions the name of "Robespierre."

One of the most popular styles in neckwear is the Robespierre collar, which is worn very high in the back but cut sharply away from the front of the neck. The heavy frogs which Robespierre also admired were much used on coats. Striped trousers were popular with him and the striped skirts which have been shown in Paris recently are the result.

The influences of the Balkan situation are responsible for styles which are brought out for spring. Suits and dresses with draperies of Turkish bloomer-like appearance are much in evidence, as well as Turkish blouses and girdles. The vivid colors of Montenegro, Serbia, Roumania and Bulgaria are being used in the latest creations.

Originators of styles are looking so closely to the Balkan situation for inspiration that some of the new models are named for the kings and princes and generals of the various countries which are involved in the struggle.

Previous to the advent of the Balkan styles many of the Paris leaders were introducing Moorish ideas. Some very beautiful Moroccan fabrics have been

originated and American buyers who have returned from Paris during the week state that the prospect is that they will continue during the coming season.

In the last few years, originators of colors in the United States have made the favorite color of the reigning daughter of the White House responsible for a popular shade. This custom was started when Alice Roosevelt showed her preference for "Alice blue." This shade was succeeded by "Helen pink," and now a daughter of the President-elect, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, has designated her favorite color and we have possibly the most beautiful color of all, "Nell rose."

Miss Wilson is taking a course at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and as she is an ardent admirer of beauty in colors is eminently fitted to select a special color for American women.

A well-known writer in describing the new color, says: "Imagine the outer petals of an American beauty rose with the sunlight upon it, and you have the truth about the new shade. It is what is generally known as a glowing color, brilliant in tone and yet with a soft pastel note to give it refinement and depth. There are red lights in it, but they are subdued by lustrous purples and deep violets. The manufacturers who dreamed 'Nell rose' went out and robbed the rainbow to get it and then spilled it over hundreds of yards of silk in all the fashionable weaves."

"Nell rose" has already secured a strong hold upon popular favor, and the prospect is that it will be one of the most favored colors for the coming season.

## LAUNDRY WORK DONE IN HOME

Claimed that this is economical course

WHILE there may be many to disagree, a large number of housekeepers contend that laundry work can be done economically and with excellent results at home.

In the first place, the home laundry advocates point out that when washing is done at home the clothes are usually separated in washing, the bed linens, table linens and body clothes being cared for apart from each other. This to women who are particular is of importance. Colored clothes are cared for individually, so their colors will not run or fade. This is an item of economy. If there should be any rust or fruit stains, these should be removed before the water touches the articles or the stains will become set, and the process of removing them is made more difficult. The rust will disappear if lemon juice and salt are used and the article is placed in the sun, while most fruit stains yield to a treatment of boiling water poured right through the stain.

The clothes laundered at home receive the benefits of sun and wind when drying. The housewife sees, of course, that the cleansing mediums which she considers the best are used, and she is particular to have the clothes handled properly. The home laundered clothes receive, or should receive, careful hand ironing.

When a laundress comes for the work, the housewife should see that the clothes are rinsed often enough. This rinsing is an important part of the laundering process. The soda and strong soaps and soap powders which are so frequently used must be rinsed from the clothes or they will rot the fibers.

There should be no crumpling of the nicely ironed starched pieces. If crumpled, these articles will not keep so clean and fresh looking as they should, and will therefore have to make more frequent trips to the laundry, says the Newark News.

If the housekeeper engages a laundress

to come in for this work, she must plan and prepare for her in advance by sorting the different kinds of clothes. With the hot water supply, the work of laundering is greatly simplified. Soap, bluing, starch, should all be on hand so there need be no delay. If the washing is done in the kitchen, the doors leading from this room should be kept closed, so the steam will not reach the other rooms. The windows may be kept open a little top and bottom.

The utensils required will be a wash boiler, washboard, clothesline, ironing board, iron and stand, clothes hamper and wash basket.

There are several kinds of washboards, the wooden ones giving most service for the money expended. The glass and zinc covered kinds also have their advocates. A heavy window sash rope is considered best for clothesline use by many as it does not get as easily soiled as some other kinds. The boiler may be of block tin with a copper bottom. An ironing board with the attached stand will be found best. It may be moved to any part of the room. A square clothes hamper will hold considerably more than will a round one in the same size. While the same is true of the wash basket, the oval shape seems more popular because it is more easily handled. Both these articles should be firmly woven.

## BUTTONHOLE AID

To make buttonholes on thin material, before cutting the buttonholes, baste a piece of Indian linen or muslin underneath where the buttonholes are to be. Cut the buttonholes through both and work. When finished cut away the piece of goods underneath close to the work, and the result is a good firm buttonhole. —Modern Priscilla.

## TRIED RECIPES

TO POACH EGGS IN FRENCH STYLE  
USE a large sauce pan and have it two thirds full of water. Add a tablespoonful of vinegar. When the water boils stir it with the handle of a wooden spoon until it whirls, then drop quickly a fresh egg into the depression or eddy of whirling water. This will give the egg a rounded shape. When the white is set and before the yolk has hardened, remove the egg with a skimmer and place it on a dish to drain. Only one egg at a time can be cooked in this way. Trim the eggs carefully, cutting away all the ragged white.

### CREAMED POACHED EGGS

Poach eggs, preferably the French style. Lay them on rounds of bread sautéed in butter. Arrange them symmetrically and pour over them a plentiful amount of white sauce made partly of stock, and having the yolks of one or two eggs stirred in after it is taken from the fire. Garnish dish with parsley. This dish may be varied by placing a very thin slice of broiled ham under each egg; or the eggs may be covered with a tomato sauce.

### WINTER SQUASH

Cut up, take out inside, pare the pieces and stew in as little water as possible, cook an hour, mash in kettle and if watery, let stand on fire a few moments, stirring until dry; season with butter, cream, salt and pepper; be careful that it does not burn. Winter squashes are also cooked by cutting in pieces without paring, baking and serving like potatoes; or they may be cooked in a steamer, and served either in the shell, or scraped out, put in pan, mashed and seasoned with butter, cream, salt and pepper, and then made hot and served. —Cincinnati Times-Star.

### HORSE-RADISH BISCUITS

Work six or eight ounces of butter in to eight ounces of flour, season with salt and pepper, and add two to four ounces of grated Parmesan or other hard cheese. Work this to a stiff dough with the wall-whisked yolks of one or two eggs, using a little milk to mix with. Roll out the dough twice, stamp it into small circles; bake on a greased tin in a moderate oven until crisp, but not browned, cool on a sieve, and serve sandwiched together in pairs, with a filling of grated horse-radish in cream. This may be served as a dinner savory or for afternoon tea.

### OYSTER PIE

Make a dough the same as for baking powder biscuits; then roll out the crust, spread on one fourth cup of butter, dust it with flour, fold it together and roll again. Do this twice. Then line a shallow pudding pan with the crust; have the oysters well drained from the liquor and see that there are no bits of shell in them; put in a layer of one third of the oysters, dust powdered crackers over this, season with salt and pepper and strewn bits of butter over, then put on another layer of the oysters, etc. If you use three pints of oysters and there is not a teaspoonful of the liquor, add enough water to make a cupful and pour it over the top of the pie. Then put on the top crust, cut a hole in the center, and bake it in a moderate oven. As soon as the crust is nicely browned the pie is done, for the oysters cook very quickly. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

## SKIRT FEATURES

A noticeable feature in many of the new skirts is the shirring at the top of the back edge. This treatment of material will please those who object to the extreme tightness over the hips, says the Philadelphia North American. However, there is not enough fullness to give any ripples; only enough gathers are used to give a soft, easy effect.

A clever arrangement of a train is managed by sewing a hook and eye to the train and to the upper part of the skirt. When the train is an inconvenience it may be neatly hooked up out of the way under a large buckle placed at the side back of the skirt. This will then transform the skirt into a comfortable walking length.

A skirt which may be safely called interesting is made with a hip yoke and front panel in one. The yoke extends to the second seam from the back and is slightly gathered. A box plait on each side of the front seam lends a distinctive note. One wider box plait is set in from the top to the bottom of the skirt at the back.

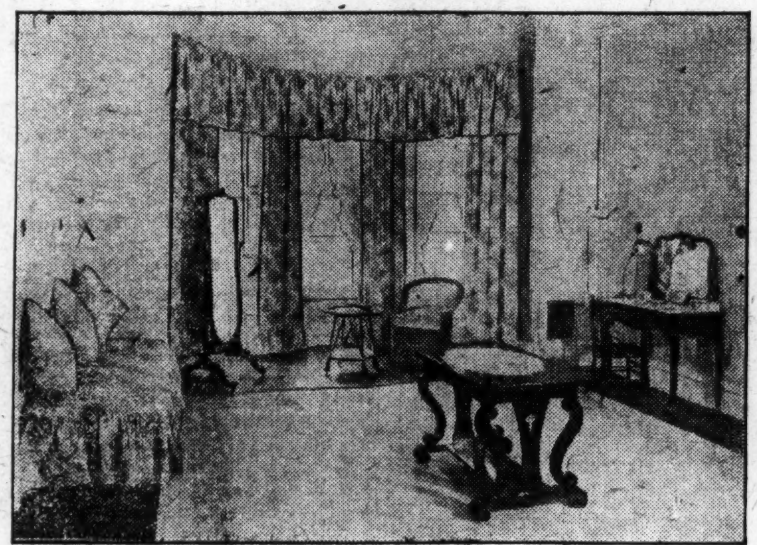
## USE FOR A BUTTON

Sew a small button on each end of the insertion which trims the apron or underwear, and a small loop on each end of the ribbon. Then place loop over button and with a tape-needle draw ribbon through and tie in the center, says the Philadelphia Times. All that is necessary when removing ribbon before sending to the laundry is to take the loop off the button. By doing this way it is not necessary to untie the bow or to bother about sewing the ribbon on each time.

## WILL LAST LONGER

If silk stockings are washed after each wearing their life will be prolonged, writes a contributor to Good House-keeping. Another good thing to know is that if you rinse silk stockings, or any other kind, before wearing at all, they will last half as long again for the treatment.

## ROOM FITTED UP IN HELEN PINK FOR USE BY MISS HELEN TAFT



(Photo by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

Apartment in the Woman's Congressional Club, Washington, decorated in honor of President's daughter

## BUYING LARGE FOOD SUPPLIES

Economical to buy staples in quantities

A PROBLEM confronting the young housekeeper is to know approximately how large an amount of the various staples to lay in. An important factor in deciding is the space one can devote to storing.

Ingenuity plays a very important part where the space is rather limited. It is surprising how many jars and canisters may be stowed in accessible places if one is but willing to devote a little thought to the matter.

In a closet where the shelves are deep these may be made narrower, and additional shelves may be put up on the sides. This arrangement more than doubles the accessible shelf space. Excellent receptacles for holding the various reserve supplies are hard cans, says the Newark News. These have ball handles and tight-fitting covers. They may be bought for a few cents apiece from the grocer or pork packer, and may be had in different sizes, some large enough to hold 25 pounds of sugar. They are insect and dust proof.

These cans all should be marked with large letters, denoting their contents and capacity. The larger ones, that rest on the floor, may have the labels pasted on the lids for convenience in reading. It is advisable so to arrange the cans that each shall have its special place.

The late fall, or the first part of the winter, is a good time to buy these supplies. New products are apt then to be on the market, and in the cold weather there is little danger of waste because of mold. It is advisable to watch the sales for bargains, and the careful housewife always keeps an eye open for correct weight and measure.

Flour and sugar are needed in every household, as well as rice, beans, barley, etc. The needs of the family, and the tastes, too, must be taken into account. If, for example, oatmeal is used only occasionally, say for one breakfast in the

week, it would be quite absurd to take up valuable closet space by laying in a large supply. A few pounds will last for some time. The same is true of most prepared cereals. Unless used very frequently, two or three boxes would be quite enough.

Rice may be bought in fairly large quantities. It will be found best to buy the broken rice as well as the whole head rice. The latter kind is to be used in soups or as a vegetable, while the former answers very well for puddings or molding. The broken kind is quite a little cheaper than the whole head, though there is no difference in the food value.

If macaroni is a favorite dish, a large container holding 10 pounds should be bought. Frequently the price on some good brand is considerably reduced because the macaroni is broken. This does not in any way impair its food properties. These containers are of wood, and the macaroni is apt to become dusty or to absorb the wood odor if allowed to remain in them. An excellent way is to break the macaroni into lengths suitable for cooking and then to store it in one of the large cans.

If canned peas, tomatoes, corn, etc., are used frequently, the best plan to follow, that is if one has the space for storage, is to buy these by the case. A case holds 24 cans, and there is apt to be a saving when bought in this way. They keep very well, so there is no danger of loss through spoilage.

Raisins, prunes and other dried fruits do not keep very well in a steam-heated flat. Beans, peas, lentils, barley, tapioca, cornstarch, all may be kept on hand, though of the two last named smaller quantities will suffice. Cocoa, chocolate, flavoring extracts and baking powder all keep well if airtight. For the average family the last mentioned may be purchased in the one-pound tins, as this is the most economical way.

## FURNISHING THE GUEST ROOM

Desirable to keep it homelike and cozy

ONE of the greatest problems in furnishing and decorating the guest's room is how to keep it homelike and cozy when not in constant use. The housewife must take an impartial view of the case and try to meet the big essentials in the comfort of a bedroom.

If the room is to accommodate two visitors, use single beds, either to harmonize with the furniture, or to be of the same wood. If the room is not sunny, keep the colorings light and cheerful.

A good idea is to use curly birch, with brass or wooden bedsteads. Supply a dressing table and chiffonier and arrange a small stand near the bed, to contain a night lamp or candle and a glass for water.

Plan for an easy chair and rocker and a small table desk, with fresh ink, pens, blotter and writing paper handy.

A dull pink, or flowered old rose wall paper, with white background, would be appropriate, or yellow or buff tones could be used in the paper and rug, and in the covers on the bureau, etc. Choose cretonnes for the windows and beds to harmonize with the paper.

An interesting mission guest room can be made by using white enameled beds, with a fumed or Flemish oak. Walls tinted a dull green and a green rug harmonize well; and a rocker and two straight chairs, with a winged chair or rocker of natural willow, are appropriate. Use window hangings of cretonnes, chintz or scrim, with colors of green, brown and deep red or old rose. Throw pillows on the couch or easy chairs. Good colors are the quiet tones of the autumn woods. Keep the bedspreads and covers white.

Here the space employed must be put to the most practical use. If necessary, use the double bed, but by no means use the folding bed. You may not be able

to have a couch, but try to fit in the dressing table and chiffonier.

Keep plenty of magazines on a small table, with a drop light and fresh flowers, or attractive candles for local color and coziness.

Fit in one easy chair or rocker and your guest will forget that you have other neighbors under the same roof, says a Philadelphia Times writer.

If the house is large enough to admit of two guest rooms it is a good plan to make one distinctly the man's room, with special little touches that will add to his comfort.

If possible have a connecting bath, with a sunny, well-ventilated bedroom. Have furniture in mahogany or walnut in good strong lines. Provide a bureau and chiffonier with a shaving glass.

The guest would enjoy a comfortable couch for day use, also a table with a good reading lamp. There should also be a comfortable Morris or winged chair. Keep the new magazines on the table and some good books in shelves conveniently arranged.

Use a buff and gilt or dull green paper of some strong design.

## LINGERIE SUITS

New linen suits ready for the southern traveler in the New York shops are very attractive, says the Herald. The white linen coat suits, with insertions of thread laces on the Cluny order, are made with a coat that reaches well below the hip and are not made as much on the cut-away pattern as were the winter models. They are combined also with hand embroidery, so that though consisting of coat and skirt on tailored lines, the lace entre-deux and the hand embroidery, outlining edges and covering the seams, really make what might be called a lingerie tailored suit.

## GOOD TURN BY DAME FASHION

She furnishes a mode with an economical side

NOW and then fashion does us a good turn. She has her extravagant whims and caprices, but at present gives a mode which has an economical side to it, namely—the combination of fabrics and colors, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American.

Paul Poiret, for instance, numbers among his most successful creations a suit fashioned of midnight-blue eponge combined with broadcloth silk in the richest of contrasting colors and trimmed with bands of fur. Callot Soeurs combine satin-finished cloth, and Drecoll displays many models of velvet and satin.

Millinery, like the gowns, is following out the combination idea. Hats of two materials, and sometimes three, are the vogue, and these are fashioned of zibeline, ribbed velvet, moire, velours and fur. Hats of felt have receded far to the background.

Ostrich plumage is extensively used,

many hats showing brims bound with narrow ostrich banding. The taupe or black plume tipped with a contrasting color is much favored. Taupe and emerald green, muskmelon yellow, peony red and king's blue are popular combinations. Draped turbans of plush and velvet are also much worn.

The most fashionable of the fur scarfs are long and flat, and the majority are very wide. Braided ornaments, bows of ribbon, silk fringe and jeweled buttons trim this season's fur sets.

The corsage bouquet continues to retain its well-deserved place in millinery's affections. Clusters of berries in vivid colors and a single flower of velvet and silk have displaced the compact bunches of tiny flowers, so much worn last year.

The skepticism which greeted the revival of heavy brocades and weighty embroideries has developed into genuine admiration. The couturiers have 'anded these materials with marvelous dexterity.

Evening wraps permit a greater scope for the artistic combination of colorful brocades and rich embroideries, and here are found creations suitable for robing an eastern princess. Draped about the figure in graceful lines and caught at the side with a single jeweled ornament, they are works of art.

In spite of the prevailing preference for one-piece dresses, the separate blouse still has its use. Blouses of shadow lace chiffon, white crepe de chine and broad-caded satin are particularly in evidence.

Flame shades in chiffons and nets are a fad this winter. Frocks and separate blouses of this bright material are frequently veiled with dark blue or gray.

Machine stitching is a new and durable method of trimming. The deep collar of a black chiffon blouse was stitched in an intricate design to resemble Venetian lace.

Among the latest novelties is numbered the plastron girdle.

The long vamp in boots, shoes and slippers is still considered the most desirable.

The patent-leather colonial pump, with its extremely large buckle, is smart for afternoon wear, while the dress boot of suede, matching the gown, is substituted for street wear.

Shadow lace veils with a single hand-embroidered motif, touching the cheek or chin, and net veils showing a square mesh are the popular varieties.

Low collars are still seen on the latest blouses of afternoon frocks, and velvet neckbands with plain, enameled or jeweled slides are sold at the shops to relieve the bare throats.

There is a decided rising of the Russian styles to a place of prominence.

The exclusive, new models show the side fastening, the straight line and the half-military effects that are so becoming to all types of women.

## BEADS LIKE AMBER

Beads which look rather like clouded amber, but which have the quality of wood, are picked from the Chinese jinke fern; they are pierced and strung for necklaces or long chains; they are said to obtain a natural polish like ivory with a little wear, says a New York Times writer. They are fairly light in weight and cost so much per bead, so that the string is priced according to the length.

## SATIN BLOUSES

The newest white satin blouses have vest effects of Dresden ribbon in soft pastel shades set in for a relieving bit of color, says the Washington Herald. These are trimmed with plain crystal buttons.

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# Republican Legislators Ready to Resume Vote on U.S. Senator

(Continued from page one)

enough to lead them away from the following of the leader in the voting so far. Nothing seems to be powerful enough to prevent for the present the solidifying of the two leading columns. The pressure is entirely in the direction of keeping the lead for Mr. McCall or bringing Mr. McCall to that place.

On the sixth and final ballot taken at Wednesday's session Mr. McCall had 72 votes to 67 for Congressman Weeks, 94 votes being necessary to a choice.

The standing of the other candidates when the balloting closed Wednesday was: Curtis Guild, Jr., 8; Eben S. Draper, 5; George P. Lawrence, 4; William B. Plunkett, 1. On the first two ballots scattering votes were given also to Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, Robert Luce, Senator W. Murray Crane and John Hays Hammond.

In figuring what may happen at this afternoon's caucus the leaders make frequent reference to the result of the voting Wednesday, which for the six ballots taken, was as follows:

S. W. McCall	63	71	72	72	72	72
John W. Weeks	56	61	67	68	67	67
Curtis Guild, Jr.	14	12	10	9	8	5
Eben S. Draper	5	5	5	5	5	5
G. P. Lawrence	4	4	4	4	4	4
W. B. Plunkett	1	2	0	0	0	0
F. H. Gillett	5	3	0	0	0	0
Robert Luce	4	0	0	0	0	0
W. M. Crane	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. H. Hammond	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total vote	157	160	158	158	157	157

The supporters of Mr. Guild say that a deadlock will continue as long as the supporters of the leading two candidates do not yield and that Mr. Guild has the best chance on paper as a compromise candidate.

It has been pointed out that under the rule requiring 94 votes for a choice neither of the two leaders can secure the nomination if his opponent can hold his present strength, for the total of all the votes for candidates other than the two leaders, added to the votes of either of the two leaders will not give the necessary 94.

There were numerous developments in connection with the voting Wednesday that were of interest to the political leaders. One of the first was the announcement of Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House, that he would vote for Mr. McCall. Mr. Cushing had informed the members at the conference Monday that up to that time he had not decided which candidate he favored.

Another feature that attracted interest was the strength developed by Mr. McCall on the first ballot. It appeared to be generally thought before the voting began that Congressman Weeks would lead at the start, although it was frequently said that Mr. McCall was making greater gains than any of the others during the 48 hours that elapsed between the conference Monday and caucus.

It was generally said that former Governor Draper would probably be third man at the start, but Mr. Guild led him by a single vote on the first ballot and maintained a small lead throughout the afternoon.

The highest number of votes cast on any ballot was 100, or four less than the total Republican membership of the Legislature. The absentees were: Representatives James H. Ferguson of Millbury, Frederick W. Hurlburt of Worcester, Clarence J. Wing of Hyde Park and George W. P. Babb of Boston.

## Vote on Each Ballot Shows Little Change From First to Sixth

The votes on the first ballot taken Wednesday and the changes on subsequent ballots follow:

For Samuel W. McCall—Senators Allen of Melrose, Clark of Brockton, Fay of Medford, Hersey of Hingham, Stearns of Cambridge, Ward of Buckland and Wheeler of Hubbardston, and Representatives Aehin of Lowell, Andrews of Woburn, Atwood of Middleboro, Ball of Monson, Ballantyne of Boston, Barnes of Mansfield, Barry of Lynn, Bigelow of Framingham, Blodgett of Malden, Bradstreet of Danvers, Butler of Lowell, Catheron of Beverly, Churchill of Plymouth, Coggan of Malden, Craig of Lowell, Crocker of Boston, Cushing of Boston, Duncan of Clinton, Farnsworth of Leominster, Faulkner of Pittsfield, Faxon of Fitchburg, Felton of Greenfield, Fosgate of Ashburnham, Gifford of Barnstable, Greenwood of Everett, Hardy of Huntington, Harrop of Worcester, Hersey of Hingham, Hill of Lynn, Hull of Great Barrington, Jewett of Lowell, Kennard of Somerville, Libbey of Melrose, Look of Tisbury, Lucke of Worcester, Manning of Peabody, Mather of Northampton, Moulton of Rutland, Parsons of Worcester, Peirce of Lexington, Pepin of Salem, Poole of Belmont, Pratt of Belchertown, Prime of Winchester, Putnam of Westfield, Sears of Dennis, Sessions of Hampden, Shepard of Warren, Smith of Somerville, Tyler of Athol, Waterman of Scituate, Wilson of Lynn, Wood of Gardner, Wright of Boylston, Wright of Rowe, Wyman of Abington.—63.

For John W. Weeks—Senators Bagley of Boston, Chase of Danvers, Eldridge of Yarmouth, Greenwood of Gardner, Marion of Framingham, Hobbs of Worcester, Johnson of Nahant, McLane of Fall River, Montague of Boston, Norwood of Hamilton, Wells of Haverhill, Williams of Dedham, and Representatives Abbott of Haverhill, Annis of Lynn, Beck of Chelsea, Bliss of Malden, Booth of Fall River, Bothfield of Newton, Caro of Chelsea, Casagosa of Revere, Cook of New Bedford, Cox of Boston, Curtin of Brookline, Doyle of New Bedford, Drury of Waltham, Eames of Andover, Eaton of Concord, Eldridge of Somerville, Ellis of Newton, Fanning of Fall River, Fisher of Lynn, Fowle of Newburyport, Hathaway

of New Bedford, Hayes of Ipswich, Hayes of Boston, Keenan of Lynn, Kinney of Boston, LaCroix of Millis, LeBouef of Fall River, Leslie of Quincy, Martin of North Attleboro, Morgan of Lawrence, Mulveny of Fall River, O'Keefe of Taunton, Perry of New Bedford, Piper of Ashland, Priest of Haverhill, Robinson of Chelsea, Sarnson of Norwood, Taylor of Westford, Thompson of Plainville, Tufts of Waltham, Washburn of Worcester, White of Newton, Williams of Billerica, Wilson of Boston.—56.

For Curtis Guild—Senators Bellamy of Taunton and Ross of New Bedford, and Representatives Arkwell of Worcester, Collins of Amesbury, Dicharme of Taunton, Felker of Avon, Haines of Medford, Nason of West Roxbury, Newhall of Stoneham, Nutting of Leominster, Sherburne of Brookline, Smith of Provincetown, Stone of Everett and Warner of Taunton.—14.

For Eben S. Draper—Senator Bazeley of Uxbridge, and Representatives Boyle of Manchester, Darling of Sunderland, Dolben of Somerville, Fellows of Fitchburg, Ferry of Northbridge, Hackett of Boston, Hart of Webster, Sharp of Nantucket, Spencer of Holyoke, Streeter of Springfield, Vincent of Acushnet, Worrall of Attleboro.—13.

For Frederick H. Gillett—Senators Collidge of Northampton and Gordon of Springfield, and Representatives Belding of Springfield, Carman of Springfield and Chamberlain of Springfield.—5.

For Robert Luce—Senators Blanchard of Somerville and Garst of Worcester, and Representatives Armstrong of Somerville and Cowles of Amherst.—4.

For Winthrop Murray Crane—Representative Underhill of Somerville.

For John Hays Hammond—Representative Parsons of Gloucester.

On the second ballot Senator Garst and Representatives Armstrong and Cowles shifted from Luce to McCall, Arkwell and Nason from Guild to McCall, Chamberlain from Gillett to McCall, Darling, Hart and Spencer from Draper to McCall, Pratt from McCall to Weeks, Carman from Gillett to Weeks, Hackett, Vincent and Worrall from Draper to Weeks, Senator Blanchard from Luce to Draper, and Parsons of Gloucester from Hammond to Draper.

On this ballot Representatives Clark of Lee, Boland of Adams and Davies of North Adams, who had failed to vote on the first ballot, cast their votes for William B. Plunkett.

On the third ballot, Representatives Clark, Boland and Davies shifted from Plunkett to Lawrence, and Representative Underhill from Crane to Lawrence; Senator Bellamy shifted from Guild to Weeks, as did Representative Collins; Senator Blanchard and Representative Parsons of Gloucester shifted from Draper to Weeks; Senator Collidge of Northampton and Representative Belding of Springfield shifted from Gillett to Weeks, and Senator Gordon of Springfield from Gillett to McCall; Representatives Dolben of Somerville and Sharp of Nantucket shifted from Draper to McCall, and Representative Nason of West Newbury shifted back from McCall to Guild. Senator Ross of New Bedford and Representative Gifford of Barnstable failed to vote on this ballot.

The fourth ballot showed only one change, Representative Ducharme of Taunton shifting from Guild to Weeks.

On the fifth ballot Parsons of Gloucester shifted from Weeks to McCall, and Representative Felker of Avon, who had been voting for Guild, failed to vote.

On the sixth and final ballot Senator Bellamy of Taunton shifted back from Weeks to Guild, and Representative Nason of West Newbury, who voted, had shifted from Guild to McCall and back to Guild again for two ballots, finally landing in the Weeks camp. Representative Parsons of Gloucester made his fourth change, going to Plunkett.

Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Senate, presided over the caucus. Representative William J. Leslie acted as clerk. Before the voting started President Greenwood made a few remarks urging the nominating speakers to refrain from personalities.

Nomination speeches were made for Mr. Draper by Senator William A. L. Bazeley and Representative Patrick H. Boyle; for Mr. McCall by Representative Clarence L. Barnes and Senator Claude L. Allen; for Mr. Weeks by Representative Channing H. Cox and Senator Clarence W. Hobbs; for William B. Plunkett by Representatives Allen E. Clark and J. Bernard Doland; for Ambassador Guild by Representatives Benjamin F. Haines and John H. Sherburne.

## DEMOCRATS HAVE SENATE CHOICE

CONCORD, N. H.—Henry F. Hollis was nominated for United States senator at a caucus of Democratic members Wednesday night. While the Republicans decided to make no nomination, support of former Governor Robert P. Bass by the Progressives, holding a balance of power, makes a deadlock appear certain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The lower House of the Illinois Assembly seems hopelessly deadlocked over the speakership. Nine ballots had been taken without material change in the 152 votes cast when the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES MOTORS BID HELD  
NEW YORK—Offered at federal court foreclosure auction Wednesday, the properties of the United States Motors Company brought a bid of \$7,080,000, said to be from the company's reorganization committee. The receivers inventory the company's assets at \$12,728,165 and Judge Hough reserved decision.

## COPLEY SQUARE PLAN OF IMPROVEMENT IS FILED IN THE SENATE

Many Petitions and Bills Reach Two Branches of Legislature for Consideration of Committees

### TWO REPORTS MADE

Many bills providing for radical changes in the laws of the commonwealth were filed in the House and Senate today. Among the petitions are those proposing the improvement of Copley square, election of the railroad commission by the voters, prevention of overcrowding of street railway cars, folding platforms and escalators for the Elevated railroad and opening of the polls until 8 o'clock p. m. at all primaries and elections.

### Senate Bills Filed

In the Senate today the following bills were introduced and referred: By Senator Timothy of Boston, bills on petition of John F. Fitzgerald, mayor; that Boston may improve Copley square by widening and constructing those portions of Dartmouth street, Trinity place and St. James avenue, bounded by the square; to prohibit the sale of confectionery containing certain ingredients; that sale of milk containing more than 500,000 bacteria, or cream containing more than 1,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, be prohibited; that containers for handling and sale of milk shall be free from foreign deposits; that Boston may erect a police station on sites of former Massachusetts Historical Society and registry of deeds and may improve Kings Chapel burying ground; to amend the taxation laws to provide for payments on account of taxes on real estate. Also petition of James A. Watson for retirement of disabled policemen of Boston and of members of the force of not less than 15 years' service.

Senator Clark of Brockton, for a court officer for Plymouth probate court, at a salary of \$300 and travel expenses. Senator Hilton of Framingham, resolve in favor of international commission on the high cost of living.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge, petition of Frank F. Morse, that salaries of draw tenders shall be \$1000 a year, of assistant draw tenders \$900 a year, in the employ of the Metropolitan park commission.

Senator Gordon of Springfield, petition of Charles L. Long, that special justices shall receive the same compensation as judges of probate courts when sitting in their absence or in case of a vacancy.

Senator McLane of Fall River, that the harbor and land commissioners may expend \$5000 for a comprehensive plan for the improvement of rivers, waterways and harbors not under the jurisdiction of the directors of the port of Boston.

Senator Ross of New Bedford, petition of Arthur Dehon Hill, for a preferential senatorial primary to be held in the commonwealth on Feb. 6.

Senator Blanchard, petition of George L. Finch, to amend the law for licensing engineers and firemen, to prohibit giving any person permission to operate a boiler without a license.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, petition of Samuel E. Capen that the erection, care and repairs of schoolhouses now vested in the city council of Worcester be hereafter vested in the school committee of that city.

Senator McDevitt of Quincy, petition of the mayor of Quincy that the city may sell water for municipal purposes; also on his own petition that the price of gas in Quincy shall be 80 cents.

Senator Allen of Melrose, on petition of Beriah G. Underwood, bills, that the Boston Elevated street railway shall equip all its cars with folding platforms; that street railway companies shall furnish shelters at all stations; that electric railway companies be required to equip their stations with escalators; that the Boston Elevated be required to guard its third-rail wherever used; that the Boston Elevated install steel or iron rails on all its station platforms; that street railway companies be required to lay temporary tracks wherever the highway is opened for repairs.

Senator Carst of Worcester to require that every railroad shall print on the outside cover of its season tickets notice that the same can be deposited at the station of issue for not less than one week and the time of said ticket be extended equivalent to the time of deposit.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge, for two additional fire inspectors for the district police.

Senator Bagley of Boston, petition of Joseph Mack that moving pictures shall not be shown for more than one hour at the end of which some other form of entertainment shall be substituted.

House Gets New Petitions  
Among the petitions for legislation filed with the clerk of the House today are the following:

Of Representative William J. Napen, that the members of the board of railroad commissioners shall be elected by the people;

Of Michael H. Cotter, to provide that street railway companies shall not carry

in any car a number of passengers to exceed 10 per cent greater than the seating capacity, except in rush hours;

Of Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, to permit fishing in the ponds, reservoirs and water supplies of the commonwealth;

Of Walter I. Chapman, that a retirement fund be established for teachers in the public schools;

Of Representative John P. Buckley of Brockton, that the polls be kept open in cities until 8 o'clock in the evening, for primaries and elections;

Of Henry J. Maloney of Cambridge, for a senatorial primary;

Of Representative Maurice Caro of Chelsea, that the General Court memorialize Congress protesting against the immigration bill now pending;

Of Representative O. P. Gifford, that the manufacture, importation and sale of liquors be prohibited;

Of Representative Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, for the abolition of the state-appointed police commission for that city, and the substitution of a local board;

Of Representative James J. Brennan of Boston, to provide that water used for domestic purposes in the metropolitan district shall not be metered;

Of Representative James D. Burns of Salem, that railroad corporations be required to continue the issuance of three months' tickets, at the same rate charged before the railroad commissioners recommended their discontinuance;

Of Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, that the metropolitan park commission be authorized to borrow \$200,000 for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the Charles river;

Of James A. Sanborn, for an amendment of the constitution, to provide for biennial elections of state officers;

Of the water commissioners of Brookline, that the town be authorized to take 8,000,000 gallons, instead of 5,000,000 gallons of water a day from the Charles river;

Of Mayor Harry C. Howard of Brockton, that that city be authorized to borrow \$150,000 for highway improvements;

Of Edward Carr, that the commonwealth reimburse cities and towns for loss through the exemption of soldiers' property from taxation;

Of C. O. Bailey, that cities and towns be authorized to employ professional foresters in the capacity of tree warden, forest warden and local moth superintendent;

Of Richard Rowles, that veterans of the war with Spain be employed in the labor service of the commonwealth and its municipalities in preference to all others except veterans of the civil war;

Of Representative Morton H. Burdick of Adams, that boots and shoes made in part of substitutes for leather shall be stamped accordingly.

Of John Herbert and others, for the establishment of the commission form of government in Somerville;

Of Representative Michael S. Keenan of Lynn, to provide that Lynn shall abandon its commission form of government and return to a mayor and 11 aldermen;

Of Representative Michael Brophy of Boston, that the hours for opening and closing the polls for state primaries and elections be made uniform in all cities and towns;

Of the same petitioner, that the hours of opening and closing the polls in all places which comprise parts of Suffolk election districts be made the same as those for the city of Boston.

Of William H. Thayer, to require the Boston & Albany railroad to issue five tickets for passage between the South station and any other point on its lines within the city limits at not exceeding 5 cents per trip.

Of Alfred Hemenway and others, to increase the salary of the register of probate and insolvency for Suffolk county to \$8000.

Of David A. Ellis, chairman, that the Boston school committee be authorized to raise for school purposes, an amount not exceeding \$3.95 for each thousand of valuation in 1913; \$4.05 for the year 1914; and \$4.10 for each year thereafter;

Of the same petitioner, that the committee be authorized, for the purpose of employing nurses, to add to the tax rate three cents in 1913; four cents in 1914; and five cents each year thereafter;

Cambridge Seeks Legislation  
Several bills have been prepared by the city of Cambridge to be submitted to the Legislature before Saturday, the last day upon which new legislation can be received.

One requests the Legislature to authorize Cambridge's commissioner of public safety to spend \$3.40 per \$1000 valuation for police and fire department maintenance instead of \$3 as at present.

Another asks that the park commissioners be authorized to transfer the park department lands at the foot of Magazine street to the city hospital trustees as a site for a proposed building.

A third asks the repeal of the act of 1910, which authorized the city to incur debt for certain kinds of construction work.

Permission is asked to charge the Boston Elevated Company rental for the use of its subway stations at Kendall, Central and Harvard squares.

An act is to be introduced obliging city clerks to notify owners of property and abutters in cases where petitions are entered for permits to store gasoline in large quantities.

Two reports were made to the Legislature today by the special commission created by the last Legislature to study the question of assisting widowed mothers having minor children dependent upon them for support, and the advisability of providing for the maintenance of such children in their homes.

The majority report, signed by Chairman Robert E. Foerster and Clara Cahill Park, secretary, recommends the establishment of a subsidy plan; the minority report, signed by David F. Tilley of Boston, declares that the facts in many cases investigated by the commission are totally at variance with the commission's report, and he therefore is unable to accept the commission's findings as conclusive.

## MONOPOLY OF OCEAN IS IN SHIPPING TRUST SAY STEAMSHIP MEN

WASHINGTON—More testimony on shipping relations between this country and South America was given today when the House merchant marine committee resumed its investigation into the so-called shipping trust.

William Lowry, South American agent for the Pan-American mail, which it is said was driven out of business by the "trust," testified Wednesday that large shippers declined to use the new line for fear of losing their deferred rebates from the European lines.

He proposed a statute excluding from American ports European ships giving such rebates, as a remedy for the situation.

"We have built the Panama canal for the benefit of British ship owners unless this government aids in American marine," said he.

Allerton D. Hitch of Hagenmeyer Trading Company, New York, declared that the only independent line to South America was the Lloyd Brasileiro line, and that, while his firm used it to an extent, its steamers were slow, and its officers, government appointees, were not trained to the desires of the trade.

John C. Seager testified that for several years he was agent for the Prince line at New York. He stated that his line, the present Hamburg-South America line and the Lamport & Holt line were in a combination.

"When did the combination start?" inquired Representative Alexander.

"About 1895 or 1896," was the reply. The witness explained that the combination had a system of rebates and pooled the freight and commissions.

"We frequently got instructions to put on a 'fighting boat,'" Mr. Seager further testified, "with rates so low as to drive a competitor out of business. The loss was divided among the lines."

Mr. Seager also stated that a gentleman's agreement existed, by which the Booth line was given the trade between Pernambuco and the Amazon and the conference lines territory south of Pernambuco.

Mr. Seager said his connection with the Prince line terminated about 1906, when the district attorney in New York began investigating the steamship lines. He further declared that many attorneys advised that the methods were in violation of law, and that Senator Root and Secretary of State Knox, both then in private practice, gave similar advice.

Representative Humphrey said he had been told that a Royal Mail line official boasted that the company intended to get a monopoly on the Atlantic and Pacific to South America before the Panama canal was finished.

"The idea that the ocean is free is about as big a fallacy as exists in America," testified William H. Douglass of Arkell & Douglass of New York, exporters to South America and Europe. The steamship lines, German and British, were in combination, having the ocean under stricter control than any combination ever did any trade between the states, he added, with the statement that his firm was supposed to give its business to the Houston line.

DRY LAND AREAS BELOW SEA ON ALL CONTINENTS SAVE SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON—All the continents, with the possible exception of South America, contain areas of dry land which are below sea level.

In North America, according to the United States geological survey, the lowest point is in Death valley, California, 276 feet below sea level; but this is a slight depression compared to the basin of the Dead sea, in Palestine, Asia, where the lowest dry-land point is 1290 feet below sea level.

In Africa the lowest point is in the desert of Sahara, about 150 feet below sea level, but the Sahara as a whole is not below sea level, although until recently the greater part of it was supposed to be.

In Europe the lowest point at present known is on the shores of the Caspian sea, 86 feet below sea level.

In Australia the lowest point is at Lake Torrens, about 25 feet below sea level.

DOGS BRINGING LEGISLATORS HOME, Alaska—Territorial Senator Conrad Freeding, Representatives Thomas G. Gaffney and Frank Aldrich left here today and must travel 200 miles by dog team in order to attend Alaska's first Legislature, which will convene at Juneau the first Monday in March. From Cordova they will take a steamer to Juneau.

POSTAL BANKS REPORT \$1,913,028 NEW YORK—New York postoffice branches of the postal-savings bank had on deposit Dec. 31, \$1,913,028, the first annual report shows. During the year 23,004 accounts were opened.

## HOUSE CATS TO GET PRIZES ALONG WITH THE BLUE RIBBON ARISTOCRACY AT BOSTON SHOW

Numerous club meetings are being held today in conjunction with the joint shows of the Boston Poultry Association and the Boston Cat Club in Mechanics building. The largest specialty organization is the Rhode Island Red Club, with 1500 members. Among the meetings are: Massachusetts State Poultry Association, Massachusetts Branch American Poultry Association, Royal Blue Leghorn Club, New England Golden Wyandotte Club, American Dominique Club, Polish Breeders Club, Silver Pencilled Wyandotte Club and American Tumbler Club.

In Talbot hall the 300 aristocrats of the world of felines continue to draw admirers. The winners will be made known today. This is a three point show for cats, which means that a first prize will count three points toward a championship, for which 10 points are required. A large number of cups have been offered as prizes for the ordinary short haired house cat, which in the past has had little encouragement.

In the catalogue 81 of the cats are listed for sale. Prices run as high as \$175. In the poultry division today the association will award \$100 silver cups for poultry pen exhibits. That there is much general interest in this show is shown by the fact that enormous crowds have been flocking to the Mechanics building. It is not alone the poultry fancier to whom there is an appeal, it is to all lovers of birds.

Through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture many prizes are offered for dressed poultry, squabs, eggs, etc.

Some of the awards were as follows: Silver Wyandottes, first, R. G. Williams, Barre.

S. C. Rhode Island reds, first, Harold Tompkins, Concord.

S. C. Rhode Island red pullets, first, A. S. Bailey, Cohasset, Conn.; second, Stephen H. Parker, Bedford.

S. C. Rhode Island red cocks, first, Lester Tompkins, Concord.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, first, J. V. R. Bright, Waltham.

Partridge Plymouth Rock pullets, first, J. V. R. Bright, Waltham.

Partridge Plymouth Rock cocks, first, Paul Klingbell, Walpole.

Silver Wyandotte cocks, first, George W. Weed, East Lee.

Partridge Plymouth Rock cocks—First, Paul Klingbell, Walpole.

American Dominique pullets—First, A. Q. Carter, Freeport, Me.

W. C. Black Polish hens—First, Frank L. Andrews, Fall River.

W. C. Black Polish cocks—First, Frank L. Andrews, Fall River.

W. C. Black Polish pullets—First, Frank L. Andrews, Fall River.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

A HOUSEKEEPER or companion desirous with person of refinement and fine address. Address: 1201 1/2 St. N. W. ATLANTA, 112 Otto st., Medford, Mass.

AMERICAN WOMAN, housekeeper, attendant or seamstress, seeks position and references. Address (letter only) MRS. L. W. WARD, Suite 1, 2A Wellington st., Boston.

AMERICAN WOMAN, middle-aged, with general housework in small family; capable of all household work. Address: 2 Fort of Harrison av., Boston.

AMERICAN WOMAN wishes place as housekeeper for small family; moderate salary. Address: 1505 W. LEXINGTON, 12 Union st., Charlestown, Mass.

A PRACTICAL WOMAN of 18 yrs. experience would like position as attendant or companion; would like to please and be well paid. Please send me what price would be willing to pay for my services. Address: 106 W. 12th St., ANDER, 128 Pearl st., Fitzburg, Mass.

ATTENDANT, companion, seeks position; experienced; care of elderly people; refined, honest, adaptable; references. HELEN GORHAM, 56 St. Botolph Street, Boston, 26.

ATTENDANT, age 62; residence, Malden; not particular as to location. Mention 8408, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

ATTENDANT wishes position; first-class reference; pay constant; wages \$10. E. L. LAFORCE, 143 Laverne st., Boston.

ATTENDANT or companion; practical woman, 15 years' experience, desires position; would travel; and correspondence would travel. MRS. MARY L. DEAN st., Everett, Mass.

ATTENDANT, 2 years' training and experience; capable of caring for the infant or elderly lady; can furnish references. Address E. M. CENTER, 106 Washington st., Lynn; tel. 8. Lynn.

BANJO TEACHER, also experienced dressmaker, 25 single, residence Taunton, Mass., desires position as teacher. FREE OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, age 38, single; intelligent, capable of doing all clerical penman, careful about work; previous experience as school teacher. FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK, age 35, single; residence Roxbury, 710 to start. Mention 8616, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, double entry; position of responsibility desired; knowledge stenography, trial balances, statements, etc. MISS J. L. D. MANN, 65 Vermont st., Everett.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, single, residence Taunton, 312 wick; graduate high school; references. Mention 8616, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

CASHIER, age 21, single, res. E. Lexington, 1000, desires position. Mention 8616, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

CASHIER desires position in restaurant; references given. MISS JENNIE B. BOYCE, 201 Boyston, between J. B. GARD, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, age 45; residence New Hampshire, 34 week. Mention 8616, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

CLERK, also exp. mailing, maker, 19, single, desires position. Mention 8616, STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2960.

CLERICAL WORK wanted with reliable references; reliable, high school education; no experience; have knowledge of typewriter. MISS MABEL C. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by young lady; with reliable references; high school education; no experience; have knowledge of typewriter. MISS MABEL C. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Roxbury, Mass.

**COLORED GIRL** would like Mond

**COLORADO GIRL** wants day work  
to wash & take home. MARGARET H.  
LEWIS, 607 Washington St., Boston.

**COMPANION or caretaker** with elderly  
lady or children, or as plain seamstress  
or housekeeper. ETTA MAGO,  
18 Boylston pl., Boston.

**COMPOSITION, bindery work;** ag-  
ency work. Res. Melrose, 410. Mention 89  
in ad. **EDITH BROWN,** 10 DEPICTURE  
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton. Tel. OX. 2960.

**CONTRACTOR** of experience, with  
knowledge of building up church ac-  
count. **ELLA M. PATE,** 1 Glenwood  
Worcester, Mass.

**DRESSMAKER** can position in institu-  
tion. Best references. **MRS. ELIZABETH  
BROSNAHAN,** 12 Morse av., Brookline,  
Mass.

**FORK I desire to find situation in**  
**Boston** for an excellent cook whom I ex-  
recommend highly: neat and clean about  
the person, capable of doing all the work  
required; no washing or ironing; has be-  
longed 8 to a week. **MRS. STURGIS**  
105 Spooner rd., Chestnut Hill.

**DAYS WORK** wanted by young colored  
woman who is neat, capable and reliable.  
Inquire Mrs. JANE TOLPITT  
105 Spooner rd., Boston.

**DAY'S WORK** cleaning, by day  
or night. **PERRIN, 131 Dartmouth st., Boston.**

**DEMONSTRATOR** in department store  
wanted. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37,  
Mention 597. **STATE FREE** E.  
**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE** (service free to all)  
105 South Street, Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** would like work by day  
or night; 7 years' experience; answer by  
mail. **MISS M. E. THERIAU,** 12 Pembroke  
St., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** desires employment  
for reasonable hours; children's clothing;  
Gainsboro st., Boston. Tel. 495-3. **B. B. B.**

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for reasonable hours; children's clothing;  
Gainsboro st., Boston. Tel. 495-3. **B. B. B.**

**MARTIN, S.T. School st., Roxbury**

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, would like  
day or evening work. References avail-  
able. **ANN WILSON,** 105 South Street,  
Boston. Tel. 495-3. **B. B. B.**

**DRESSMAKER** would like a position

seamstress in private family. Address letters to MRS. LOU SMITH, room 1,

**WANTED.** Boston, Mass.  
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN  
for ladies' ready-to-wear or ladies' underwear apparel from under garments outside aprons; best references. MRS. J. L. GILAND, 47 West Newton st., Boston, Mass.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**—Neat colored girl wants nights. MRS. GERTRUDE PIPER, 6 Fairweather st., Roxbury.

**GENERAL OFFICE WORK**, assist. stenographer, 10-12 hours per week, \$18 South Boston. \$4-87 week; prefer position in city; grad. high school. Pension \$600. **FINE EXPERIMENTAL SERVICE** free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**GIRL**, French American, wants position as companion to lady or child; will travel; good plain cook; experienced nurse. Write **FREDERICK T. REMILLARD**, 25 Cherry st., Mattapan, Mass.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** has several Advertising Columns. Terms. A telephone call to 44330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

May Be Found  
on the Regular  
Classified Page

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GIRL wanted, Protestant, to do cooking in a family of 2; references: Mrs. STEWART, 24 Fisher av., Brookline.

GRADUATE ATTENDANT (29), experienced, Scotch American, Protestant, would like position as companion-attendant; can take responsibility of child or children; salary \$30 per week; permanent; three best references. MISS MARGARET HENRY, 50 Lincoln st., Hudson, Mass.

GRADUATE ATTENDANT with special training in English, Latin, and Greek, would like position in institution or travel; can furnish references. B. 3141-W. M. E. GRISWOLD, 80 St. Botolph st., Boston.

HAIRDRESSER desires employment in private families; send postal. MRS. M. T. ALLEN, 28 Leadia pl., Suite 3, West Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, CHAMBER, WAITRESS positions desired by mother and daughter for position in private family; mother to act as housekeeper and daughter as chamber, waitress; ages 40 and 16; willing to go to any part of the country; respectively can furnish all references. Mention 8615. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, middle-aged American woman, with position as housekeeper for one or two persons; capable and trustworthy; highest references; please state salary. RICHMOND, 46 Prospect st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wants work by the day and to take laundry home. JANE HARRIS, 15 E. Lenox st., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first class, wishes laundry to take home; can furnish references; please state salary. J. SMITH, 1410 W. 11th st., Suite 3, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Would like work to be called for and delivered; can furnish references. Address MRS. SADIE JOHNSON, 24 Northfield st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRY WORK or cooking in a nice family wanted; domestic woman; home at night. MRS. A. WASHINGTON, 28 Virginia rd., West Newton, Mass.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, HAND COMPOSITOR, age 20, single, residence Stoneham; \$15 to start. Mention 8489. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER in small family or attendant; desires position in private family; references: Mrs. E. MOORE, 60 Gainsboro st., Boston.

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN desires position as seamstress in a family or will go out sewing. Address MRS. B. L. DROUGHEL, 125 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN would make herself useful; housework or sewing; 10 week. M. M. BOLLMAN, 63 Carver st., Boston.

MUSIC STUDENT wishes to care for suits for business people. MISS M. A. FRIDRICK, 90 Gainsboro st., Suite 3, Boston.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN would like single washings; call or write. M. BLISS, 2 Willow pl., Suite 5, Roxbury, Mass.

NEAT GIRL, 19, desires position as attendant by day or week with dressmaker; references; would do morning or office work. Write Mrs. M. BELL, 20 W. Wick st., Boston, Mass.

NURSEMAID desires position or would give one month without charge to learn values; references: Mrs. R. A. HARRISON, 300 W. 11th st., Boston.

NURSEMAID, experienced, city or country; reliable; good sewer. MARGARET CROSBY, 8 W. Oberlin st., Worcester, Mass.

NURSEMAID for infants wishes position; experienced, capable; can take extra charge. ELA LAIRD, 21 Lawrence st., Boston.

NURSEMAID GOVERNOR or attendant would like a position; very fond of children; references; furnished; compensation very reasonable. J. GERTRUDE HUNT, 3 Bemis av., Waltham, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable, would like position; 7 years' experience; 10 week. MISS C. E. SAUL, 8 Adams st., Watertown, Mass.

OFFICE WORK-Clerk, age 21, single, residence Somerville; is conscientious about work; six months' employment in state work; can furnish references; willing to ability and character; passed civil service exams. Mention 8469. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

POSITION desired by refined American woman as attendant or companion; elderly lady; good reader and penman; references. MARY S. ROOM, 41 Irving st., Cambridge, Mass.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER desires employment by day; special gowns; best references. MISS JEAN LENOX, 27 Worcester, 73 Tremont st., Boston.

PROTESTANT GIRL, young (17), would like a position as nursery maid; references. MISS E. J. PUTNAM, 14 Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED, educated American woman would like position as companion or light attendant; can furnish references. ELIZABETH S. MOORE, P. O. Box 6, Burlington, R. I.

RELIABLE Scottish Protestant woman would like a position as companion or attendant; home nights. MARGARET MUNRO, 61 Pembroke st., Boston.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like work by the day or by the week; can furnish references. C. ALLISON, 5 E. Lenox st., Boston.

SALES LADY desires position with good firm; experienced in various departments. MRS. WILLIAM J. SMITH, 1 George st., Lynn, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, age 18, single, residence Somerville; \$8 week; is neat, legible, and efficient. 8461. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK, age 21, married, residence Dorchester; \$5 week; grammar and high school graduate; able to take dictation; references. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in business and law work; desires position; references. MISS C. E. TAYLOR, 48 Bickerstaff st., Suite 4, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, single, residence Dorchester; \$12 week; 6 years' experience with stenographic work; references. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-Position as private secretary or attendant; references. MISS E. J. HOLTNER, 65 Glendale st., Byerly.

WANTED by a young lady of neat appearance, position as maid in professional office, or any light occupation. ANNA BROWN, 1229 Dorchester, Boston.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or attendant upon elderly lady; best of references given. MRS. M. A. GLEASON, 301 Brookline, Boston.

WANTED by a middle-aged American woman, a position as working housekeeper for one or two persons; address by letter. L. BOARDMAN, 10 W. Emerson st., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED position by young woman, references. JESSIE S. PEWS, care of G. M. Anderson, 505 Center st., Milton, Mass.

WANTED-Housework position in the country for a young woman with baby; \$8 week; references required. Apply STATE BOARD OF CHARITY, rm. 10, State House, Boston.

WANTED-Lady of middle age, of refinement and ability, wants position as companion for one adult or child; couple; best of references. Tel. 4702-M. Brookline. MRS. E. J. WILLIAMS, 300 Brookline, Boston.

WANTED, position as general office clerk; some knowledge of typewriting; 5 years' experience; references if required. MISS E. J. BRETHER, 170 St. Botolph, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, age 28, wishes position clerical work; assistant bookkeeping and stenographic work; references. MRS. FRED B. JACKSON, 15 Ellsworth av., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as nursemaid or attendant. MISS JENNIE F. CRAIG, 70 Chandler st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG LADY would like stenographic position; references. CLARA A. BROWN, 18 Tremont st., Suite 3, Boston; Tel. F. H. WARD, 410 W. 11th st., Boston.

YOUNG GIRL would like care of office, apartment or similar position between 9 a. m. and 12. Address C. SCOTT, 15 Green st., Boston.

YOUNG STENOGRAPHER wishes position; can furnish best of references. LOUISE WENGER, 4 Gove st., Boston.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN-Neat, practical and experienced young man wanted; capable and design not necessary. Address BUNER, Architect, Uniontown, Pa.

CLOCKS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York city, require the services of a practical clock repairer; must be able to repair clocks of all makes. Apply at office of general manager.

MUSIC-R. H. MACY & CO., New York city, have a vacancy for a salesman thoroughly familiar with classical music. Apply at office of general manager.

OPERATORS-R. H. MACY & CO., New York city, require thoroughly experienced operators for the operation of a new sewing machine. Apply at office of general manager.

SEVERAL BRIGHT MEN AGENTS wanted; salary \$15 a week and upward; average; references; apply to STEVENSON, 1118 Wilson bldg., 1270 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-Man to work on farm; very good; reliable man; references. STEVENSON, 1118 Wilson bldg., 1270 Broadway, New York.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ADJUTANT-Neat, competent, woman in thirties; is competent to take in charge of 6-year-old boy, and who can do plain sewing. Address MISS JEAN LENOX, 27 Worcester, 73 Tremont st., Boston.

COMPETENT PROTESTANT MAID to care for two children, 4 and 6 years old, and assist with second work; wages \$20. 1015 E. 12th st., 3 Berkeley, New York.

COOK and laundress, experienced; family of 3; house number; wages \$30; call before 10. B. YATES, 308 West 82nd st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, neat, capable of making and repairing dresses; references. A. ARMOND & CIE, 508 17th av. (Bath Beach), Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEVERAL BRIGHT WOMEN wanted; salary \$15 a week and upward, according to ability. Apply to C. A. STEVENSON, 1118 Wilson bldg., 1270 Broadway, New York.

STRONG GERMAN GIRL for general housework in Philadelphia suburb; must be good cook and laundress; wages \$20 per week by letter only. W. W. MILLER, 26 St. Paul's road, Ardmore, Pa.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AMERICAN, clean cut, age 35, of sterling character and habits, and proven ability as salesman, well educated, excellent address; experience on trunks and bags; through N. Y. Penna.; and eastern states; also specialty advertising novelties and staple merchandise; highest credentials from former employers; desires opening. J. WIGGINS, 300 West 21st st., New York city.

ASSISTANT-Neat, clean, 1 year's successful experience; desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MISS E. GARDNER, 10 W. 31st st., New York city.

DRESSMAKER-Competent, talented, for reconstruction, wants work by the day. A. LITTLEFIELD, 3047 Hull av., Bronx, New York.

DRESSMAKER and seamstress, by day or week; children's dresses a specialty; light and airy; no objection to going lady's manager. Address Mrs. E. J. DUNK, care of Stewart, 203 Broadway, New York city.

CABINET MAKER wishes position; understand plans; lay out work. Address CHARLES A. RACIN, 1030 3rd av., Bronx, New York.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man, colored, married, respectable, best references; desires position as chauffeur, professional office, tailor store or club. ED. CHALICE, 131 E. 131st st., New York.

CHILDREN-Neat, experienced young man, desires position; central states preferred. IVAN HODGES, 180 South av., New York city.

CHEMIST-Young man with chemical education (college) desires position; references. FLOYD HUFF, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

CLOTHING CUTTER, 21 years' experience, exceptional reference, desires position to cut paper and make clothes. Address SCHMIDT, 682 McDougall st., Brooklyn, New York.

COMPETENT YOUNG MAN with long training in large business details and extensive capacities, desires change of position. Address CALDER, 683 Morrowside av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRILLMASTER-Ex-army drillmaster and gym instructor wants work. GEORGE H. MILLER, 208 Manning st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGLISHMAN, 34, well educated, desires position in New York city; references. CHARLES P. MURRAY, 315 E. 28th st., New York.

EXPERT LENSE GRINDER desires position with reliable firm. FLOYD ELLIS, 180 South av., Rochester, N. Y.

FARMER wishes position; practical experience, 22 years; single; no references; no less than \$40. RALPH T. ANDERSON, 208 W. 108th st., New York.

FARMER-Young man, 21, desires employment with first-class dairy, poultry, stock farm or nursery. Address PARKHURST, 16 Thomas st., Newark, N. J.

FOREMAN position wanted on first-class telephone plant; good knowledge of stock, crops and machinery; life experience; excellent; good and clean references. WILLIAM R. DEWURST, R. F. D. No. 3, New Bern, N. C.

HEAD WAITER, strong, elderly, with experience in hotel, club, restaurant, boarding house; linguist; all references; city. LOUIS HALEY, care Ursprung, 224 40th st., New York.

INSTRUCTOR-A young man of 10 years' experience at pattern making wishes a position as instructor or assistant in a working department. HARRY S. LORING, 421 Cooper st., Camden, N. J.

MAN AND WIFE, colored, wish position with small family; man has experience in man plain cook and laundress; man handy around the house and with horses. Address HAZARD, 406 Lenox av., New York.

PORTER, help with shipping, general work, etc.; can also attend ladies; position desired by experienced man; salary \$30; with long experience. I. G. WARFIELD, 235 W. 134th st., New York; care Lenox.

POSITION wanted as clerk in resort hotel in Maine woods; present position 2 years; can furnish best of references. Address FRANK C. GUSTIN, Ward Hotel, Towanda, Pa.

POSITION wanted as manufacturer's representative in New York city. Address R. A. DE BUTTS, 290 Wellington av., Rochester, N. Y.

SALARIED POSITION desired as superior salesman; reliable; references. STEVENSON, 1118 Wilson bldg., 1270 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, clean cut, age 40, of sterling character and habits, well educated and good address; experience in New York territory. FREDERICK V. OSTEN, 186 Central av., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with stove trade, N. Y. city, N. J., L. I. and Connecticut; desires connection with well known house. S. J. PECKHAM, 1012 E. 48th st., New York.

SHOW CARD or sign writer would like occupation or a position with firm, or as painter; call on New York city. Address J. E. BRETHER, 359 E. 148th st., Bronx, New York.

WRITER of clean, strong English, with experience in advertising, would like to get into advertising business. ROY E. DOWNER, 134 Hughes av., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with real estate firm with opportunity for advancement; knowledge of real estate, bookkeeping, typewriting; some experience with automobiles; acquainted with different states of Union; go anywhere. MRS. C. E. NELSON, Box 71, R. 9, No. 1, Roxbury, Va.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in office work, wishes position as stenographer or secretary; references. W. R. DECIUS, 1124 Divinity pl., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (16), high school student, wishes position as junior draughtsman, architectural; two years' experience. GUY W. WINTERS, 322 East 19th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24, would like position as clerk in dry goods store or haberdashery; experienced salesman with wholesale and retail houses. HARRISON WILSON, 336 E. 98th st., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPETENT GIRL wishes position as model or helper; references; neat, legible family; reference. Address MRS. L. BLAKE, 80 Boyd st., Stapleton (S. L.), N. Y. 14

DESIGNER-Good artist at lines and color combinations; very anxious to get a start. MISS S. A. STARKE, 3224 Lancaster av., West Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 1 year's successful experience; desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MISS E. GARDNER, 10 W. 31st st., New York city.

DRESSMAKER-Competent, talented, for reconstruction, wants work by the day. A. LITTLEFIELD, 3047 Hull av., Bronx, New York.

DRESSMAKER and seamstress, by day or week; children's dresses a specialty; light and airy; no objection to going lady's manager. Address Mrs. E. J. DUNK, care of Stewart, 203 Broadway, New York city.

ELDERLY Lady, educated, is willing to give her services in light employment; comfortable; Christian; small and reliable. Address Mrs. ELLIEN BEER, 300 Chalmers st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGLISH LADY wishes management day or evening, reading aloud or playing accompaniments. E. LANGFORD, 101 Hamlet st., New York city.

FIRST-CLASS MANICURIST wishes position; understands shampooing and hairdressing; answer references or Sunday. Address KERR, 145 East 10th st., New York city.

GERMAN LADY, thoroughly competent and experienced, desires position in languages; wishes position with children; excellent references. MADELINE SCHMIDT, 208 E. 10th st., New York.

HAIRDRESSER, first-class experience, desires employment in private families, New York or vicinity. MINNIE J. CUNNINGHAM, 28 Prospect av., Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman, 27, would take charge apartment, furnished or unfurnished. KITCHMAN, 416 E. 14th st., New York.

HOUSEWORK or HOUSEKEEPER-Wanted, work of any kind in that line; competent, experienced, references. MRS. HANLEY, 230 W. 130th st., New York.

IRISHMAID (colored) wants care of infant in city; 4 years' experience. STIEB R. GILMORE, care Kenny, 471 Lenox av., New York.

NURSEY GOVERNOR wishes position, or as German stenographer; speaks German, French and English; experienced; seamstress; references. LMA LICHNER, 225 W. 83rd st., New York city.

PASTRY COOK Protestant wish position in hotel, restaurant, or do home; polish and cake. C. L. MADDEN, 110 E. 5th st., Plainfield, N. J.

PROTESTANT SECRETARY; excellent executive ability; experience in the management of domestic help; pleasant social manner; references. MISS MARION HENLEY, 163 E. 26th st., New York.

REFINED, educated woman wishes position as waitress, hotel, restaurant, tea room or restaurant; best references. ADELE DE LAVALLETTE, 263 West 34th st., New York.

REFINED AMERICAN woman wishes to travel abroad as governess, companion, attendant; knowledge German, French and English; references. Address MRS. HELENA KAVANAGH, 342 Dean st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE WOMAN, well educated, competent, experienced, proof reader, editorial assistant, correspondent, manufacturer's representative, desires office or traveling position. Address H. A. HALLIMAN, 173 Park av., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

SALESWOMAN wishes position; experience in New York city; 9 years; with two leading houses in New York; best references. MRS. EUGENIA HUTCHINSON, 125 West 125th st., New York; care Mrs. Coffin.

SEAMSTRESS (colored); can cut and fit; references. Address MRS. E. J. DUNK, 203 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady of education; education; references. Address MRS. E. J. DUNK, 203 Broadway, New York.

TEACHER-Experienced state normal school graduate desires position as teacher; would be sure to please any wish; references. Address MRS. E. J. DUNK, 203 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and scientific knowledge of horticulture, forestry and up-to-date business methods. Address J. W. HARRISON, 308 W. 108th st., New York.

WANTED-Position managing housekeeper or companion or any position of trust; thoroughly experienced; references. Address ELEANOR LA BATT, 214 W. 14th st., New York.

WOMAN of ability desires to accompany family on vacation abroad; references. Address ADELE HOLLADAY, room 114, Hotel Grenobles, 7th av. and 56th st., New York.

YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer's assistant; has had one year's experience; is capable of filling any position; references. Write MISS B. K. VINCON, 300 W. 106th st., New York city.

YOUNG LADY accustomed to traveling would like position in lady's maid; party going abroad; understands French, also manhandling; good references. Address MISS C. E. NELSON, Box 71, R. 9, No. 1, Roxbury, Va.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in office work, wishes position as stenographer or secretary; references. W. R. DECIUS, 1124 Divinity pl., Philadelphia, Pa.

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## CENTRAL STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

THOROUGHLY experienced woman wanted to fit and drapage waists; reference required. MISS L. MORRISSEY, 211 E. 8th st., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED-First-class colored women singers; concert; open till June. Address G. W. BROWN, 2723 Armour av., Chicago.

WANTED-Thoroughly experienced military designer and trimmer; only those thoroughly competent need apply. CHILCOTTE, 100 W. 11th st., Chicago.

WANTED-Competent woman for general housework; references desired. MRS. JOHN C. HESSLER, 1285 W. Macou st., Decatur, Ill. Bell phone 3038.

WANTED-Experienced child's attendant; references; 20 years' experience; 24 and one month; salary references. MRS. NELSON L. BUCK, 9001 Longwood Drive, Chicago.

WANTED-Experienced cashier in high class temperance restaurant; no Sunday work. Apply to MISS MILDRED MCCON, 1000 N. Michigan av., Chicago.

WANTED-Capable, experienced woman as manager high class home cooking restaurant; no Sunday work. IDA FOSTER, 1000 N. Michigan av., Chicago.

WANTED-Maid for general housework; references. Address MRS. E. J. DUNK, 203 Broadway, New York.

WOMAN or girl wanted to do housework in family of 3 adults; apartment. MRS. WILLIAM E. FREER, 1328 E. 63rd st., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AVIATOR and good mechanic desires position as pilot. STUMP, 3222 Nebraska av., St. Louis, Mo.

CAPABLE, energetic, married man, non-political, desires position where selling machinery, good address; references. MAGIBENY, 652 East 123d st., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHESSMAKER-Experienced young man desires position; central states preferred. IVAN HODGES, 180 South av., New York city.

CHEF, first-class (37), married, desires position; 18 years' exp.; best references to reliability, efficiency, etc.; tel. Drexel 4121. Address by letter only. PLENTY, 5019 Dearborn st., Chicago.

CREDIT MAN, 15 years' experience in credit, correspondence, and sales management, desires position. W. THIRSK, 6036 Kimbark av., Chicago.

CUTTER with 10 years' experience in specialty work; no draft or do home; work, desires position; country no objection. PETER NIELSEN, 3221 Pierce av., Chicago.

EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, aged 32, fitted for position of trust, desires position; good accountant and salesman; can furnish references; references. JOHN P. KENDRICK, 4100 Ellis av., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED WORKER wanted; 15 years; 2 years of practical and technical experience in electricity, desires connection with electrical engineering firm; contracting concern. H. I. ALDRICH, 730 N. California av., Chicago.

ELECTRICIAN would like a position with electrical firm; have had experience; am now house electrician at first-class hotel. BENJAMIN WHITNEY, Jr., 312 E. 10th st., Chicago.

FARM WORK wanted by man and wife with boy 14, all good workers; man can also manage or keep books; willing and obliging. A. WALKER, Farmer City, Ill.

GAS FITTER, Man of 38 years wishes steady position; 9 years' experience; has 13 years' experience and best references. EDWARD L. BIRCHMEIER, 6225 Lincoln st., Chicago.



## BROADER NEWS PLAN FOR PRESS IS URGED BY BOSTON EDITORS

That there is urgent need for the majority of the newspapers in this country to dismiss their parochial news plan and substitute one on a much broader basis was brought out by editors of many Boston publications at a luncheon given in their honor by the committee on international relations of the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. The small amount of foreign news in the daily publications in English here does not meet the needs of the resident alien and he is obliged to read papers in his native tongue, it was said. The purpose of the luncheon was to secure the cooperation of the press in the work of establishing closer relations between foreign-born and native residents.

Edwin D. Mead presided and referred to the aims of the committee to promote a better understanding between the immigrant and the resident.

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer pointed out that the schools were not to be considered to any great extent in looking for improvement in this way, but that the power to bring it about lay with the private societies and institutions.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge urged a more democratic policy among the educated and wealthy classes of the city toward the immigrant.

Among other speakers were Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Charles F. Dole, Vittorio Orlandini, Abraham Alpert and F. E. Love.

Guests included: N. S. Krikorian, Azk; Vittorio Orlandini (substitute), Gazette of the Massachusetts; M. Iatros Patris, Khouri Souril al Jadid; Christian Eberhard, Bostoner Turnzeitung; Jacob DeHaas, Jewish Advocate; Abraham Alpert, Boston Jewish American; E. LoPresti, La Tribuna del Popolo; Adolph Cohen, Skandinavia; F. E. Love, Svea; C. R. Rosenquist, Osterns Weekblad; Rev. Dr. Syski, Gazette Bostoniska; W. Tarka, Pobudka; F. E. Nickels, Bostoner Anzeiger; Mr. Bogocz (substitute representative for Kelevis); Mr. Paelen, Daily Advertiser; the Rev. Dr. Dorion, Zion's Herald; the Rev. Dr. A. Bisbee, Universalist Leader; Alexander Dodds and George P. Morris, Christian Science Monitor; R. L. O'Brien, Boston Herald; J. W. Reardon, Boston American; George H. Ellis, Christian Register; Samuel B. Capen, Dr. Daniel Evans, the Rev. C. F. Dole, Dr. Franklin P. Dyer, superintendent of schools; Dr. Joseph Lewandowski.

The members of the committee were: Edwin D. Mead, William R. Lord, Philip Davis, the Rev. J. L. Tryon, the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers and G. W. Tupper.

## STEAMER LANES TO BE PATROLLED BY NAVAL VESSELS

Lanes of transatlantic steamship travel are to be patrolled this year by naval vessels from about the middle of April to the summer. These vessels are to be provided with special officers, who will report by wireless to liners the conditions prevailing along the course. It is thought likely that the scout cruisers Salem and Birmingham will again serve in the patrol duty in conjunction with the revenue cutter service.

Westbound liners will in the future, on departure from the British isles, shape a course that will enable them to cross longitude 47 degrees, west, at the point where it is intersected by latitude 41 degrees north. In going east the steamers will cross longitude 47 degrees where it meets latitude 40 degrees.

Although the southern course is about 50 miles longer than the present northerly one, the additional security to cargoes and passengers is deemed a sufficient reason for the change.

## INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN PARCEL POST

WASHINGTON—Postoffice officials are bending their energies toward educating the public in the parcel post system in order to prevent a piling up of undelivered packages. The most common mistake so far is the use of ordinary postage stamps for mailing parcels. The law specifically provides for "distinctive stamps" in order that the post-office department may know how generally the parcel post is used.

Another misunderstanding of the law is the public's forgetfulness that packages sent under the new system can only be mailed at postoffices or post-office sub-stations.

## CITIZENS COAL CLUB TO MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—So large has been the response to the movement by the Progressive party town committee to form a citizens' coal club, in an effort to reduce the cost of coal, that a public meeting has been called for Saturday night to elect officers and arrange for a supply. It will be held in the parish house of the Episcopal church.

DREADNOUGHTS' TRIALS IN MAY  
ROCKLAND, Me.—That the Argentine Republic's dreadnaughts Rivadavia and Moreno will not have their builders' trials before May or June is the opinion of Francis T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. The Rivadavia is being built in the Fore River yard and her sister ship, the Moreno, is in the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard at Camden, N. J.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### REVERE

Miss Marguerite T. Sweeney, an eighth grade assistant teacher, has been transferred to the Shurtleff school. Roy Brackett, teacher in the commercial department of the high school, has resigned.

The First Congregational church has elected: Moderator, Charles E. Greeley; clerk, George A. Dalrymple; treasurer, George A. Mann; collector, S. D. Upham; auditor, John W. Gillis; deacon, Horatio B. Dannels; deaconesses, Mrs. George A. Dalrymple, Mrs. H. L. Torbett; trustees, Frank P. Morse, Minot D. Fenno, C. E. Long, S. D. Upham, G. A. Mann, George F. Curtis, F. C. Matzek, G. A. Dalrymple, A. H. Child.

The Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, D. D., of Roxbury, will preach at the Trinity Congregational church this evening.

### DORCHESTER

Benjamin Stone post 68, G. A. R., have elected: Commander, J. J. Pratt; senior vice-commander, B. E. Young; junior vice-commander, Lemuel Pitts; quartermaster, E. J. Baker; adjutant, Daniel Weymouth; chaplain, W. B. Robinson.

The officers of the W. R. C. are: President, Mrs. Ella F. Dove; senior vice-president, Mrs. Julia A. Smith; junior vice-president, Mrs. Susie M. Fales; secretary, Mrs. Mary R. Rogers; treasurer, Mrs. Mary F. Edson.

### MEDFORD

A new 10-inch steam fire whistle has been installed on the factory of Stone, Timlow Company off Boston avenue, near the Somerville city line.

Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Dudley B. Ellis; vice-grand, Robert P. Campbell; recording secretary, Frank A. Brewer; financial secretary, John S. Rogers for the sixteenth term; treasurer, Dwight C. Barrows for the sixteenth term; trustee, Mayor Charles S. Taylor.

### EVERETT

Next week the hearings being given by the commission to take a comprehensive report on the matter of the erection of new school buildings will be resumed.

Building Inspector George H. Wood reports a considerable increase in new buildings in the city during the fiscal year just closed. There were 303 permits granted against 265 the previous year.

### CHELSEA

This committee has been elected for the reunion of class of 1912, Shurtleff school: Chairman, Frankland Miles; secretary, Miss Sarah Gelfand; treasurer, Miss Bertha Aiken; Edward Powers, Jr., John Mahoney, Raymond Alden, Leon Prior, Helen Driscoll, Elsie Penney, Sadie Mann.

### ABINGTON

The Men's Club of North Congregational church meets tonight.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

### Wilson Studying His Job

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—Mr. Wilson has been very successful in not taking the public into his confidence as to the program he is following when he is in the White House. Members of the House of Representatives have told what will be done, or will be attempted, with the tariff, with the currency question and with other matters. Senators and senators-elect have told what will be done or attempted in the matter of the Panama canal. The army department has divulged some of the features of the inaugural parade. For Mr. Wilson it has been stated that after March 4 the turkey trot will not be in favor in the White House. But Mr. Wilson has hinted at few specific things that he is going to do. He has offered to hang higher than Haman anybody that deliberately starts a panic, and that motion has been heartily seconded by the American public. He has announced that he is sleeping in his fighting boots, and this has looked good to pretty nearly everybody except perhaps those who are officially in bed with him. He has said that the war paint which he has daubed on his face will stay there as long as anybody tries to get in the path of his official duty, and that picture of the President-elect has appealed to the American people. Aside from that, Mr. Wilson has been very successfully held his own counsel as to the precise measures he will advocate to bring to the American people the good results that were promised them in the recent campaign. He has not even intimated to the public what men of talent and patriotism he will select as his official family in the cabinet to assist him in the work of making good to the voters of the United States. And nobody is finding fault with this reticence of the President-elect. Indeed, everybody seems to be pleased that Mr. Wilson is studying very carefully what he wants to do before he sets out to do it.

BALTIMORE SUN—One of the chief objects of the parcel post is to bring the farmer in closer touch with the consumer. He has complained that the middleman takes a heavy toll, the producer getting only a fraction of what the household pays. Now the parcel post gives the farmer, fruit raiser, poultryman and dairyman an opportunity to cut out the middleman entirely and sell direct to the consumer. But the producer must first find his customers. When unable to come to the city and make a house-to-house canvass, how can he find who wants his products?

### Cutting Out Middlemen

Under the auspices of the Daughters of Massachusetts a reception is being held this afternoon at Hotel Brunswick. The invited guests include: Governor and Mrs. Eugene N. Foss; former Governor and Mrs. J. Q. A. Brackett; Adjutant-General and Mrs. Gardner W. Pearson; Attorney-General and Mrs. James M. Swift; State Auditor and Mrs. John E. White; Department Commander G. A. R. and Mrs. George A. Hosley; Mrs. C. R. Moor, former vice-president general of the Vermont D. A. R.

### READING

Veteran post, G. A. R., has chosen: Commander, W. Wallace Davis; senior vice-commander, Wilnot K. Pratt; junior vice-commander, John Bacheller; adjutant, Ernest A. Clapp; patriotic instructor, Ephraim Wright; chaplain, the Rev. Henry G. Gay; quartermaster, William H. Baker; officer of the day, R. P. Dustin; officer of the guard, James McKay. Priscilla chapter, O. E., installation will take place Jan. 15.

### MALDEN

Malden lodge of Odd Fellows last evening elected: Noble grand, N. A. Kendall; vice-grand, Chester N. Carver; recording secretary, Elmer L. Berry; financial secretary, John A. Carter; treasurer, Vernon Chase; trustee, John A. Barnes.

Street Commissioner F. H. Carlisle has sent notice to the city council that he will not be a candidate for reappointment.

### ROXBURY

The Rev. L. H. Kjar, pastor of the Danish Lutheran church, has resumed his duties after a trip to Denmark.

The Caledonian Club has elected: First chieftain, Thomas Green; second chieftain, John Green; third chieftain, Peter Niven; fourth chieftain, Thomas Bell.

### QUINCY

Town River Yacht Club has elected: Commodore, Thompson B. Crane; vice-commodore, William T. Laing; secretary, Wallace C. Luther; treasurer, George E. Sprague.

The school committee has organized with John L. Miller chairman and Albert L. Barbour secretary.

### MELROSE

U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., held its first installation in the new Memorial building last evening with Postmaster Stanley B. Dearborn of Wakefield as inspecting and installing officer.

### LEXINGTON

A joint installation of George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., and Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson camp 105, S. of V., will be held in Grand Army hall Thursday evening, Jan. 23.

### BROCKTON

Prof. O. A. Morton and Professor Waid of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will give addresses at the Commercial clubhouse Jan. 21.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Miss Charlotte Adams Dunn will appear before the Arlington Heights Friday Social Club in the Park Avenue Congregational Church Friday evening, Jan. 24.

### ARLINGTON

The annual business meetings of both the Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational church Friday evening, Jan. 24, church take place this evening.

The simplest way is to do as other business men—advertise. In England, where the parcel post has been long established and is no more of a novelty than railway freight, the newspapers print columns of small advertisements telling city dwellers where they can buy fresh eggs, country butter, berries, milk, meats, fruits, vegetables and all kinds of products. Farmers in Devon, Cornwall or Yorkshire build up a trade in London which makes them independent of middlemen. The same methods will undoubtedly be adopted in America. City householders seem to be anxious to make the experiment of buying from farmer and dairyman direct. The field is open. The first to cultivate it ought to reap very satisfactory profits. It is only a question of bringing together the producer and his customers.

WASHINGTON POST—The annual period of readjustment and inventory taking in the commercial world is in progress with the opening weeks of the new year, and after an unusually active and extensive volume of trading for many months, this season is naturally expected to cause a lessening of current business until the business world gets into its affairs in shape for renewed activity. The immense volume of buying of manufactured products during the past year has left the manufacturers of the country filled up to their capacity for the next six months, so that production and shipments are continuing at the same high rate as in the past, and there is not enough for buyers or sellers to go much further into the future than July and bring out extensive contract agreements for products further ahead. The sound condition of financial centers has a cheerful influence, money rates, in face of this vast commercial activity and even disturbed conditions in Europe, remaining moderate for this season of the year, 6 per cent on call loans being the rule when 12 per cent has been common in the past. Iron and steel products are in the strongest position, from a market standpoint, in the history of that industry.

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## MANY GUESTS OF STATE DAUGHTERS

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# Classified Advertisements

RATES—For advertisements with cuts: From 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 18 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. An "insertion" consists of the "City" and "Last" editions of one day and the "International" and "New England" editions of day following.

## REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience in handling high grade investment and residence properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

## REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT AT No. 7 Summer st. 6-room house; all modern conveniences; near steam and electric cars. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

## REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Splendid 400-acre stock farm in southern part of Calhoun county, Texas; good house, well and natural water; 165 acres of field, 400 tillable, very rich land; cotton, grain and fruit do well. Cash or terms. Address owner, DR. J. F. NOOE, Boer's, Texas.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank, DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers' investment building, San Francisco.

## APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

ATTRACTIVE, sunny 5-room furnished apartment to sublet from Feb. 1 to 6 months to adults only; terms reasonable. WILLIAMS, 10 W. 88th st., New York.

## WINTER RESORTS

GALVESTON Make this a Galveston Winter. Finest surf bathing in the world. Go via the "Katy." Write W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. P. A., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER Delightful Winter Climate, Excellent Hotels

## AGENTS WANTED

Yields Bigger Salary

Because it's good for unlimited repeat orders; every housewife and 90% of the stores need it; sells quickly, 100% profit, all or spare time; outfit light, easy to carry; no experience necessary; agents wanted, either sex; be your own boss; start now; write for free sample and full details. Dept. 222, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want men or women in each town. Capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample, 400 per cent profit. Dept. of World. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

## BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING  
OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER  
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2881, Chicago

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Superintendent Charles E. McMullin of the Portland division, Boston & Maine, accompanied by his staff is making a general inspection of the division by special train.

Students from Miss Porter's school, occupying two special Pullman cars, passed through Boston today over the Boston & Albany and New Haven roads en route from Chicago to Hartford, Conn.

James H. Hustis, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Albany road left South station headquarters on the composite engine Berkshire last evening for a business trip over the Boston division.

The operating department of the New Haven road has added jumbo storage mail cars to the equipment of the 10:03 a. m. Shore line express to New York from South station for the accommodation of United States railway postoffice officials.

Percy Little, train director at mechanical tower "H," terminal division, Boston & Maine, is spending a 30 days' vacation with his parents at Ellsworth, Me.

Because of heavy business, the Boston & Albany road's Twentieth Century Limited train was operated over the line yesterday with eight cars. Handled by a super-heating engine, the schedule was easily maintained.

The bridge painting gang which has been working on street bridges between the Boston Terminal property line and Chickering for the New Haven road completed their contract today.

## REPEAL OF SEAL ACT IS ADVISED

WASHINGTON—President Taft, in a special message to Congress yesterday, recommended the repeal of the act of Congress, passed more than a year ago, which prohibited for five years the killing of fur seals on the Pribilof islands. Investigation, the President said, showed a remarkable increase in the size of the herd in one season.

The act which the President wished repealed was passed in order to give effect to the first seal treaty of 1911 between Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States.

## OFFICIALS TO BE REAPPOINTED

SALEM, Mass.—Charles H. Danforth, director of the division of finance of the municipal council, Wednesday notified the city treasurer and John T. Quinn, city collector, that he should reappoint them to their respective positions under the new commission form of government.

## LAWYERS

WILLIAM DONAHUE  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
1 Liberty Street, New York.

ROY I. GUTMAN  
COUNSELOR AT LAW  
820 Broadway, Phone North 3704, N.Y.C.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD  
Attorney and Counselor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO  
De Forest M. Neale, Herbert W. Packard, NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS, 627-9 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer

PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.  
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1006 Masonic Temple Chicago  
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BACK BAY, 45 Westland ave., suite 1—Two side rooms \$2.50 each; gentlemen preferred.

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ROOMS AND BOARD, permanent or transient; desirable location; near surface and elevated lines. 3205 Arch st., W. Phila.

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Western Manufacturers  
Desiring New England representation on high-grade specialties, should communicate with F. O. ARNOLD SALES AGENCY, 33 West st., Boston.

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Office Specialties  
Active parties, can make good money. Call Room 407—220 Devonshire st.—Room 407, between 10 and 12.

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Your order should reach us as soon as possible. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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**DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED**  
LONDON—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 5 per cent today.



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

OSTRICH FEATHER HARVEST  
BRINGS WEALTH TO AFRICA

In Season and Out of Season Product Is Shipped From Port Elizabeth to Markets All Over the World in Marvellous Quantities.

(Special to the Monitor)

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa—Port Elizabeth is the leading center of the South African ostrich feather trade, says a report by the American consular service. Probably the best feathers in the world are produced within the limits of this consular district. In season and out of season the feathers are shipped from this port in marvellous quantities. They have become almost a world-wide commodity and South Africa is the principal source of supply.

All feathers are exported on the English mail steamers leaving this port on Saturday of each week, and on this day large loads of feathers for foreign markets may be seen on Port Elizabeth's streets. Notwithstanding vigorous and repeated efforts in other lands, this product is pretty well monopolized in a comparatively small section of Africa. Many reasons have been advanced and numerous theories promulgated in explanation, but the fact remains that no incontrovertible reason has ever been shown to account for this condition of affairs, and it appears certain from local experience that birds do not thrive in all sections even of this limited area.

Various attempts have been and are being made for export investigation of the production of ostrich feathers which have undoubtedly helped the producer to a considerable degree. Nevertheless many important points in this connection appear to be yet unsolved, notably the defective bar in so many feathers which would otherwise be comparatively perfect. These are not found in wild birds.

## Prices Kept Up

While the total product continues to increase there has been no recent serious break in prices. When the market is low good feathers are usually withdrawn until conditions improve. Until quite recently the great demand was for feathers of superior grade such as primes, whites and fancies.

Ostrich feathers as marketed here are classified as follows: The most valuable feathers are those grown on the wing of the male bird. Of these the primary first row contains roughly 30 or 40 feathers. The best of these are called "primes," being the longest white feathers with best flues. The next in grade are simply called "whites," while those with a mixture of white and black are termed "fancies" or "hybrids."

These classes are usually sorted according to quality into numerous grades as "Super primes," "Primes," "Whites" No. 1, 2 and 3, broken, narrow and inferior whites etc., until eventually the number of grades of all classes is apt to be confusing. In an ordinary primary row of 40 feathers would be found 15 or 20 primes, 10 fancies and the balance whites.

Immediately behind the primary row are found the long and medium blacks with occasionally a few mottled. Back of this row are the softer blacks a few long but mostly medium and short. Back of this row is another row of common blacks. Underneath the primary row is found a small amount of a short white or light gray feather known as floss. Underneath the other rows the floss is usually black.

Tail feathers are classified as whites and black butt whites, the latter indicating a white tail feather with black flue markings near the base of the quill. In trade parlance, the latter are known simply as B. B. Whites.

## Classifications Similar

In female birds the classifications are arrived at in a very similar manner but the whites are termed "feminas," and owing to the difference in the coloring of the male and female, what constitutes the blacks of the male are the drabs of the female. In the primary row of the wing are the prime feminas, feminas, and dark grays.

These latter are equivalent to the "fancy" of the male bird. In the second and third rows are found the long, medium, and short drabs, while the fourth row of the female bird is not usually plucked. The floss is situated similarly to that in the male bird. In young birds or "chicks" the wing feathers are termed "apadones" or "spads" for short, and the other feathers simply "chicks."

Producers forward feathers in bulk to commission houses where they are roughly graded and placed on the public market to be sold at auction. These sales, conducted under the auspices of the Port Elizabeth municipality, are held during the first three or four days of each week, according to the requirements of the market.

## Export Trade High

The sales on this market average nearly \$100,000 per week during the entire year. Thus, the yearly sales on the local market amount to about \$5,000,000 or nearly half the value of the total exports from South Africa. Mossel Bay, a port about half way between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, is the second largest shipping port with a total of more than \$4,500,000. Nine tenths of the feathers exported from South Africa are from Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay. Mossel Bay is within the limits of the district of the consular general at Cape

Town, but the feathers are principally from the Oudtshoorn district, which is in this consular district.

The following are the comparative quantities and values exported from Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay during 1911: Port Elizabeth, 393,189 pounds, valued at \$5,207,000. Mossel Bay, 362,288 pounds, valued at \$4,777,000. The total exports from South Africa for the year 1911 were \$26,992 pounds, valued at \$10,965,900.

Feather exports from Port Elizabeth during the last six years are shown in the following table:

Year	Weight (lbs.)	Value
1908	220,640	\$3,407,500.00
1907	285,974	4,430,000.00
1906	312,226	4,304,000.00
1905	381,159	4,758,000.00
1910	327,810	4,988,000.00
1911	393,189	5,207,000.00

## America Is Buyer

Direct feather exports from Port Elizabeth to America during the last four years were valued as follows: 1908, \$1,155,718; 1909, \$1,517,375; 1910, \$1,206,170; 1911, \$1,356,417.

These last named values do not represent anything like the total feather trade to America. A large proportion of the entire feather product is forwarded from South Africa to London and from there distributed to America and the various countries of Europe.

Many past predictions have foreshadowed the collapse of the feather trade, either from changing fashions, or competition from other countries, or both, but the trade today seems as firmly established as ever with no outside competition worthy of mention.

## LINE FROM BAKU APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The scheme for the construction of a railway from Baku to Shemakha and Mukha has been approved by a council of ministers and will be commenced immediately. The Kakhnet Railway Company has been entrusted with the work. The first portion of the line, a distance of 270 miles, to Znoris Khali, will be first completed, at a cost of 34,400,000 roubles.

LIBERALS UNITING IN  
HOLLAND TO WIN AT  
COMING ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—All political parties in Holland are beginning to display great activity in view of the elections to the Second Chamber which take place next summer. A hundred members will then be elected who will hold their seats for four years.

At the last election the Clerical party formed a coalition with the Roman Catholic party, and in this way by means of the usual mutual concessions which such a coalition involves, were able to maintain themselves in power. Evidence has not been wanting for some time past, however, that there were many rifts in the agreement, and on more than one occasion members have failed to carry through important measures to which the party stood committed.

On the other hand, in proportion as the Clerical party tends to resolve itself into its component parts, the Liberal party for so long hopelessly divided, tends to unite. The different divisions of the party, with the exception of the Socialists, show every sign of coming together and evince a strong desire to find some common ground from which they can take united action.

The various party leaders have already, it seems, prepared a broad progressive program, to which all the Liberal candidates at the forthcoming elections will be asked to subscribe, and it is confidently anticipated that if this general adherence can be obtained, the success of the party at the polls is assured.

The program contains such progressive proposals as the following: Universal suffrage for men, a change in the constitution allowing the admission of women to the vote, proportional representation, voluntary insurance and state pensions and free trade. Although all sections are asked to support these measures, they are not committed to any particular method for their attainment.

## HENRI ROUART SALE BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The sale of the collection of pictures, the property of Henri Rouart, was begun at the Manzi-Joyant gallery recently. The modern pictures which constitute the first part of the sale fetched good prices. Three Corots, "Le Cavalier," "La Soubrette à la Fleur Rouge" and "Le Lac de l'Oberland" were sold respectively for £500, £600, and £920. "Naples et le Chateau de l'Onif," another canvas by Corot, fetched £1180. A picture of Cezanne's, "Baigneuses," brought £720. A Fantin Latour "Nuit," £728, and "Papaete," by Gauguin, £1260.

F. E. SMITH MAKES  
SOLIDARITY APPEAL

(Special to the Monitor)

ROCHESTER, England—Speaking at Rochester recently on the general political situation, F. E. Smith, who was very cordially received, referred at the outset of his speech to the European situation. The moral he said that he drew from it was that there never was a time since the Napoleonic wars in which it was more vital that the country should stand together, bound by a sense of complete solidarity, and that no attempt should be made to set one body of citizens against another body of citizens.

The present methods of the government certainly did not make for this solidarity. They had taken away the protection of the House of Lords, and nothing now stood between the people and the government to protect them from hasty and ill-considered legislation. Give him any second chamber they liked, which was honest and independent—equally divided if they chose between the two parties—which would restore to democracy everything which made the name of democracy a cherished possession of a great country.

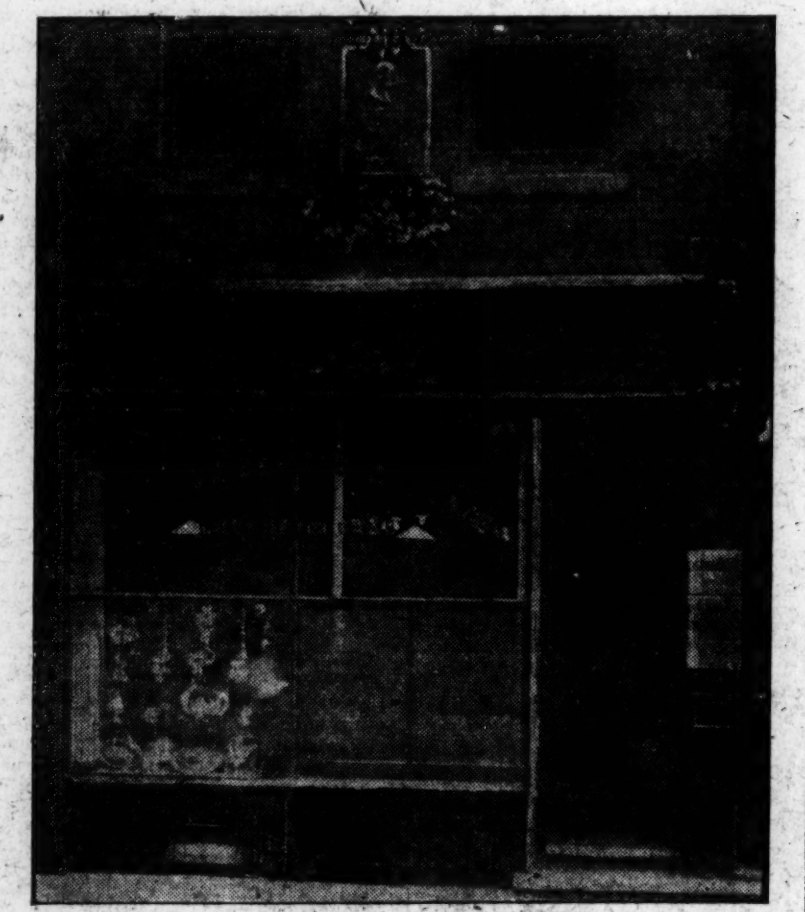
Turning to home rule Mr. Smith said that even if there was no Ulster the present home rule bill would be mad and ruinous to every national and imperial interest. The Ulster question was, however, the real rock upon which these proposals would assuredly split. Had the people of these islands been consulted on the question, different considerations might arise but they had not been consulted.

"An attempt is being made," said Mr. Smith in conclusion, "to carry home rule into law by a palpable trick, and the answer to the trick which the people of Ulster make, and make with the unanimous approval of every member of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, is that if the Nationalists want Ulster, let the Nationalists come and take Ulster. The undertaking," he added, "will be a formidable one."

## QUEENSLAND HAS 20,740,981 SHEEP

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—On Dec. 31 last there was a total of 20,740,981 sheep in Queensland.

MEMORIAL IN LONDON TELLS  
OF FAMOUS ITALIAN PATRIOT

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

House in Hatton Gardens, showing tablet recently unveiled in honor of Giuseppe Mazzini

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A tablet has been placed upon the wall of a dingy old house in Hatton Gardens where, just over 80 years ago, Mazzini dwelt, and where he conducted a school for a ragged band of Italian children who lived in what was then the Italian quarter of London.

Today the Italian community have drifted from Hatton Gardens to Soho, but on the occasion of the unveiling of Mazzini's tablet a small crowd of Italians, workmen and others, assembled to do honor to their great countryman. They brought the professional banners, emblazoned with queer devices, of the Italian workmen's clubs, and grouped them behind the Italian ambassador, where he stood upon the steps of the house to address the little crowd around him.

Idle passersby paused a moment at the unusual sight and hazarded a few guesses concerning Mazzini. Few appeared to know the circumstances of the great philosopher's exile in England, of the first unhappy years here, when, a stranger, in a climate ungenial to his southern nature, he wandered about London, making friends with the organ grinders, the hokev-pokev sellers, and the makers of

MANY FRESCOES  
AT ABU GHIRGEH  
IN THE DESERT

Buried Art Works Found in Crypt of an Ancient Church in Egypt

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Among recent additions to the Alexandria museum are some interesting frescoes which have been brought to light at Abu Ghirgeh, in the desert of Mariut, westwards from Alexandria.

The circumstances of their discovery were as follows: Professor Breccia, the conservator of the Alexandria museum, while making a tour in the district between Kafr Dawar and the Libyan desert, happened to visit a mosque at Abu Liba. Here he came across a beautiful marble vase, evidently dating from the early Christian era. Finding, as the result of inquiries, whence it had come, he proceeded to Abu Ghirgeh, where excavations were soon started.

In the course of these an old Christian church was brought to light, in the crypt of which a number of interesting frescoes were found, dating from the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century. A. D. One of these represents an angel of the annunciation, clad in a gorgeous robe, another depicts St. Menas with his camels, while a third presents a portrait of Jesus, with jet black hair and oriental features. Another, and a very interesting one, represents a saint in paradise.

In addition to the above, various articles found at Hadra have been added to the museum, among them being an exquisite terra cotta vase, of a most beautiful shape and much ornamented.

## NEW ZEALAND GOVERNOR LANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The new Governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Countess of Liverpool, were welcomed by the corporation on their arrival at Wellington. The oaths of office were administered by the chief justice, and Lord and Lady Liverpool eventually proceeded through the city, where they received a hearty reception.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS  
AGREE NOT TO PRINT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the first time on record, London was without newspapers on Christmas day. The editors of the Daily Graphic, the Standard and the Daily Telegraph were the last to announce their decision, and so completed the agreement among the London newspapers. The Times was printed for the purpose of postal circulation only.

The principal wholesale distributors of newspapers met and issued the following statement: "The firms welcome the announcements made that a large number of the daily papers do not propose to make any issue on Christmas day, and express their opinion that it is desirable there should be no distribution on Christmas day, so as to enable the retail news agents, their newsboys and messengers, the employees on the bookstalls and the large number of employees of the wholesale distributors to have an entirely free Christmas day, which has never been the case hitherto in the newspaper trade for the whole of the employees."

The following is a complete list of those newspapers which accepted Mr. Stenbridge's beneficent idea and closed their offices on Christmas day:

The Times (except by Sheffield Daily Telegraph), the Standard, the Daily Telegraph, the Daily Graphic, Daily Mail, Morning Post, Daily Mirror, Daily Chronicle, Daily Express, Daily News and Leader, Morning Advertiser, Daily Herald, Daily Citizen, Daily Sketch, Sporting Life, Sportsman, Daily Post, Birmingham Gazette, Birmingham Argus, Bradford Yorkshire Observer, Western Daily Press, Bristol Times and Mirror, Bristol South Wales Daily News, Western Mail, Daily Telegraph, Derby Eastern Daily Press, Daily Guardian, Nottingham Western Morning News, Express and Echo, Exeter Eastern Daily Press, Sheffield Daily Telegraph, Citizen Gloucester Western Times, Exeter Grimsby Daily Telegraph, East Anglian Daily Times, Mercury, Leeds Yorkshire Post, Courier, Liverpool Courier, Manchester Guardian, Manchester Dispatch, Manchester Daily Journal, Newcastle North Mail, Newcastle Daily Express, Sheffield Independent.

SUPPLY OF HORSES  
FOR BRITISH ARMY IN  
WAR BEING PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The regulations which have just been issued for the impressment of horses on the declaration of a national emergency, considerably extend the powers of the crown in this respect, and the right to impress now applies to saddle as well as draft animals and to motor cars, locomotives, boats and barges.

The new regulations provide reasonable assurance that the confusion and wastage associated with the purchase of the animals required for the South African war will not be repeated in the future should an emergency arise, for a regular peace staff has been chosen to control the arrangements for mobilization and a number of purchasing officers have been detailed. A list, revised annually, is to be drawn up of persons liable to furnish carriages and animals and it is provided that not more than 50 per cent of the horses of any one stable are to be set aside for impressment.

Collecting stations have been formed, where horses for the regular army will be brought; units of the territorial force, however, will buy their animals direct. The various military commands will draw their supplies from their own areas, except in the case of Aldershot, which will have 15,000 horses sent to it on the declaration of an emergency.

It is characteristic of modern methods that a special list is to be made of white horses, which will be allotted to non-combatant units and to line of communication troops, where their conspicuous color will not put their riders or drivers at a disadvantage. The same course will be followed in the case of gray horses, with the exception of those required for the Royal Scots Grays.

TASMANIA LOSES  
SIR HARRY BARRON

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The news that Sir Harry Barron has been appointed to Western Australia, in succession to Sir Gerald Strickland, who has been promoted to New South Wales, has been received with great regret by the people of Tasmania. It is understood his excellency will leave Hobart for Perth some time in March, next.

## TATE GIFT FOR BATTERSEA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Battersea Polytechnic is the recipient of a sum of £7000, the gift of Edwin Tate. Mr. Tate directs that the interest on £5000 should be used for scholarships, and the interest on the remaining £2000 be devoted to the purchase of books for the library which was also a gift of Mr. Tate's.

BRIDGEMAN INCIDENT CALLS  
LORD BERESFORD TO ATTACK

Winston Churchill Faces a Storm of Reproaches in the House of Commons Over the Resignation of the First Sea Lord of Britain at His Request

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—There is perhaps nothing which so quickly unites all parties in the House, for the moment at any rate, as any reflection, either in the House or out of it on the impartiality of the speaker. It matters not at all how insignificant the source of the reflection, it is sure sooner or later to be brought to the notice of the House as a breach of privilege.

Such a case came up quite recently. A Welsh paper had published in Welsh an attack upon the speaker, expressing astonishment that "the unfairness of that official" had been borne so long and adding that if Mr. Lowther could not conceal his Toryism he ought to retire.

Lord Robert Cecil brought the matter to the notice of the House, and asked Mr. Speaker if such an observation did not constitute a breach of privilege, adding that it would be impertinent for him to say more than that such an attack on him (the speaker) was rebuffed by every member of the House.

Mr. Lowther is always dignified and serene but never more so than at a time such as this. The attack was, he said, prima facie, a breach of privilege, but he thought the House would best consult its own dignity and that of the chair by taking no notice of it. Mr. Asquith fully indorsed Lord Robert Cecil's remarks and spoke warmly of the speaker's absolute impartiality "which all the House recognizes."

## Welsh Debate Goes On

The matter than dropped and with it the spirit of unity which it momentarily called forth, and within a few minutes the House was in the midst of a debate on that highly contentious measure, Welsh disestablishment. In the course of a long and again highly specialized discussion there was little said that could be appreciated in its full import by the ordinary man interest free, except that at the end of it, the Welsh church had rescued half a million in capital value of her threatened property, and the government majority had fallen to 55.

The House has now risen for the brief holiday recess and separated midst a storm of reproaches, the culmination of the long gathering disagreement between Lord Charles Beresford and Mr.

BRITISH NORTH  
BORNEO TO HAVE  
WIRELESS DEPOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo Company Sir West Ridgeway, who presided, said that the reconstruction of the railway had proceeded without interruption and the receipts had shown a satisfactory increase.

As regards wireless telegraphy, they were arranging for the erection of three wireless stations—at Sandakan, Selimpopon (the headquarters of the coal mining industry), and Jesselton, while the erection of a fourth station at Labad Datu in Darvel bay was under consideration. One of the chief objects of the development policy they were pursuing was to make Jesselton the chief port of call in the China sea; meanwhile they were pushing ahead with the lighting of those parts of the coast which at present were a danger to shipping.

Considerable activity, said Sir West, prevailed both in the rubber and in the oil industry, and arrangements had been made for the subjection of the whole of British North Borneo to a thorough and systematic examination on a large scale for the purpose of locating any petroleum deposits it contained. So far as the figures in the possession of the board went to show the revenue for the half year ended June 30 last exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1911 by £6000.

## RUMANIA NAMES M. MISHU

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—M. Mishu has been appointed Rumanian minister at the court of St. James. M. Mishu, who will proceed to London without delay, has held diplomatic appointments at Vienna, Sophia, and Constantinople.

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**BURRILL'S**  
Tooth  
Powder

THE  
VELVET  
POWDER

Buy BURRILL'S for its fine texture, its wonderful cleansing properties, and its really delightful taste. The regular 25 cent size contains more and better powder than most other brands at the same price.

Sells everywhere for 25c  
NEW ENGLAND LAB. CO., Lynn, Mass.

YOUR BUSINESS WILL  
increase by using Ward's  
business announcements.  
Engraved or printed.  
51-53 Faneuil St.

## MARSUPIALS TO BE SAVED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—At a lecture given by the director of the Brisbane Museum it was stated that several islands are to be set aside as sanctuaries for marsupials.

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## The Flower Store

—OF—

J. Newman &amp; Sons, Inc.

24 TREMONT ST.

Offers SPECIAL SPRAYS at \$3.00

and upwards.

Also boxes of CHOICE FLOWERS

for every purpose at \$1.00 and up.

Tel. Main 4410 if more convenient.

## GREGG'S SUBLIME OLIVE OIL

Comes absolutely pure direct from Spain, the only country in the olive growing section of Europe that absolutely prohibits the importation of Cotton Seed Oil.

Price per quart 90c. Your money back if not the best you ever used.

Send to us and we will see that you are supplied.

C. D. GREGG CO.  
NEW YORK-CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS

## COAL \$6 A TON

We are selling Anthracite Coal for household use, direct to consumers, in carload lots of 20 tons or over. Freight paid, to all points on New Haven Railroad. Correspondingly low prices to other points.

NEW ENGLAND COAL MINES, Inc.  
57 EDDY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Entire Wheat Muffins

made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour have that "nutty" wheat flavor that everybody likes. Write for our Free Cook Book.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston



## THE HOME FORUM

## CLASSIC ROBINSON CRUSOE

Short studies in Greek literature

THE "Philoctetes" of Sophocles has been called the masterpiece of the Athenian stage. The character of Neoptolemus is said by Bulwer to be a sketch which "Shakespeare alone could have bodied out." We are glad indeed to find a Greek youth like Neoptolemus, persuaded at first indeed by the specious arguments of Ulysses to do that which is against his nature, but at last abhorring the deceit and treachery of which he has been used as the tool. We see his repentance for having "by base deceit entrapped a man" and his courageous act of restitution.

Philoctetes is the classic Robinson Crusoe. We find him on the "wave-encircled land of Lemnos, untrodden by man and uninhabited." Ulysses and Neoptolemus, sons of Achilles, coming to take the recluse back to Troy, find traces of him in the dark cave filled with leaves that seem to have been a bed, a roughly carved wooden bowl and the materials for lighting a fire. He has plainly not the skill or resources of a Defoe. Philoctetes speaks of his ability to get fire by striking one stone patiently on another as his sufficient comfort in the dark cavern, and he has his famous bow and the arrows of Hercules whereby to supply himself with food.

We have seen Ulysses in the pages of Homer as full of the famous Greek wisdom, achieving by stratagem and subtlety what he cannot accomplish by force. In Neoptolemus Sophocles shows another trait of Greek nature, hinted of his father Achilles in Homer, who makes the latter say that he cannot endure a man who says one thing and does another. When Ulysses unfolds his plot, the boy says that he "abhors to practise" what Ulysses requires, deceiving Philoctetes with shows of friendship in order to secure him. He says, "O prince, I had rather fail acting nobly than basely prevail."

Ulysses replies that he, too, formerly in youth possessed a slow tongue and an active hand, but, "having gone forth to the test" he sees among mankind "the tongue and not the deed bearing rule in everything." The youth asks, "What else then hast thou bid me do but utter falsehood?" Ulysses says that it is only stratagem. The boy says, "Dost thou not then hold it base to utter falsehood?" In the end Neoptolemus gives back to Philoctetes the weapons he gained possession of only through having first gained friendship and trust.

Ulysses tells him that he neither speaks nor acts wisely. The youth says,

"Nay, but if this be just it is better than wisdom." Ulysses says, "Acting thus, fearest thou not the Greek army?" and Neoptolemus replies, "With justice on my side I fear not thy terrors." And so the wiles of Ulysses fail, even his attempt to win Philoctetes by an appeal to vanity. Only the coming of Hercules—the deus ex machina of this play—prevails at last to bring the exile to the gates of Troy.

His farewell to his island shows Philoctetes finding beauties where but now he lamented the desolations. He says: "Farewell, O thou abode that didst help to shelter me, and ye watery nymphs of the meadows, and thou many-roar of old ocean, dashing onward, where often within my cavern have I been wetted on my head in the stroke of the south wind." Now fountains and ye pure Lycian stream, I quit ye, having never before reached this hope.

## PRIMITIVE CLEANING OF WHEAT



(Photo by Geo. R. Kling)  
TESUQUE INDIANS, NEW MEXICO

HERE is a picture of one of the primitive forms of industry that still prevails in the United States. These Indians are cleaning wheat, the woman, as is characteristic of the race, doing the work, apparently, while the man sits and observes her. At the back is seen a glimpse of a hand-woven blanket with its central design in white.

## From "Ultima Veritas"

WHEN the anchors that faith had cast  
Are dragging in the gale,  
I am quietly holding fast  
To the things that cannot fail.

I know that right is right,  
That it is not good to lie;  
That love is better than spite,  
And a neighbor than a spy.

That the rulers must obey,  
That the givers shall increase;  
That duty lights the way  
For the beautiful feet of peace.

In the darkest night of the year,  
When the stars have all gone out,  
That courage is better than fear  
That faith is truer than doubt.

And fierce though the . . . fight  
And long though the angels hide,  
I know that Truth and Right  
Have the universe on their side.

—Washington Gladden.

On Dec. 12, 1912

A Peoria business manager figures that he saved a whole hour on Thursday by having his entire office force date their letters "3 12's."—Peoria Journal.

"Weren't you afraid to go downstairs in the dark last night?" asked a Buffalo woman of her little son. "Yes, I was a little afraid," answered the boy. "But what were you afraid of?" asked the mother. "H'm," said the boy. "I was afraid there wouldn't be any doughnuts."—Buffalo Commercial.

## ESTHETIC DRESS AND THE MEN

ONE hears a great deal about proposed changes in the dress of men nowadays, a return to some of the older fashions, even as women return periodically to older styles. It is hard to realize how long the knee breeches and big buckled shoes persisted in America even after the colored velvets and ruffles of colonial times disappeared. The present day academic and judicial robes as well as the court dress which enyoys from other countries wear in the United States go to show that there is nothing inconsistent with manly dignity in a flowing garment.

The fashion of the hair is also a topic of talk. There have always been heard a good many gibes back and forth about men musicians who wear their hair long. Survey of the music platform bears out this tradition, for the singer or player with sleek or shingling head is the exception. Paderewski's crown of hair is

really a glory to him, and without knowing one instinctively fancies that he wears his burnished hair long because it is really beautiful and satisfies that demand for beauty which is denied to the tailor-made man of today, at least in respect to his personal appearance.

One has only to study an orchestra to see that the long haired men are the more picturesque figures, and also that the formal black dress of men detracts from the esthetic impression or the total beauty of the occasion. The freer dress of woman, whether at the pianoforte, or harp or handling a violin, makes a much more satisfactory ensemble than the purely utilitarian dress of men. Caesar wore a toga and so did the other noble Romans, and it is perhaps merely lack of experience that makes the idea of graceful dress for men seem absurd in this age.

## Year-Round Gardens

In planning the garden near the house, winter effects should be considered as well as summer ones. There are a number of shrubs, suitable for use in the small spaces near the home, that bear bright berries such as the barberry and chokeberry. And there are a still greater number that keep green leaves throughout the winter, such as the magnolia, laurel, rhododendron, holly, Mahonia. It is also advisable to have some of the very earliest of blossoming shrubs that will bloom even before the first birds arrive. The golden bell (fionythia) is among the very earliest to bloom. The bright pink flowers of the Japan redbud (which is in reality but a bush) push into the sunlight of early April long before the leaves dare venture. The dogwood is another excellent bush, for even its bare branches are beautiful and add much to the pleasure of the garden, and the early appearance of its spring blossoms is one of the most inspiring sights of the whole year.—Craftsman.

## Growing of English Oak Advocated

Lecturing at the Surveyors Institute in London on English timber, M. C. Duchesne promised those who invested their money in oak growing a certain return. Whenever an Englishman takes to forestry in late years, he said, he covers his land with larch trees, since they grow quickly, and there was once a huge demand for them. Railway companies used larch for fencing, but now they have found cressled Baltic fir cheaper. And even if this fir went up in price, the fencing could easily be made of old sleepers and wire. "We have now," he said, "recovered from agricultural depression, and the day when wheat was 20s per quarter, and it is at last possible to obtain capital for rural development. It is not the present position in English timber exactly comparable with agriculture 20 years ago, and English oak at 6d, with wheat at 20s? If we will only adopt a policy of cordial cooperation all round, I am quite optimistic of the future, and just as I consistently and persistently advocated the purchase of agricultural land when good wheat could be bought at 20s per quarter, so am I prepared to stand or fall by advocating the planting of English timber when good oak can be purchased at 1s 6d per cubic foot."

## Holiday Customs Traced

The MacDowell Club of New York seems to be interested in every art as well as the music for which he who gave the club its name was famed. One of its interesting activities is the annual festival at the holiday season. Painters, poets, sculptors and musicians make the club personnel a source of delightful contrivings. This year the winter "Feast of the Nations" was the theme of the pageantry. The effort was made to trace the ancient origins of the various customs of the holiday season in America. There was the Greek festival, directed by Herbert Adams, an American sculptor, carried out to make the procession like a bit of the frieze of the Parthenon, with draperies specially dyed. The Saxon festival was written by William Norman Guthrie, with the feast of Freya and a dance planned by Ruth St. Denis. The Celtic feast of the gathering of mistletoe completed the picture of pagan ceremonials. In the ball that followed the poets and painters quadrille was costumed to represent famous old masters and their portraits, or poets and groups from literary classics. The proceeds of the festival go to the MacDowell fund to help art students.

## THOREAU AND WATER LILIES

TURNING the pages of a summer issue of an outdoors magazine one comes upon a water lily dropped into the midst of the type of the page, a lily of full size or more, every petal and tremulous stamen plain to the gaze. Of course neither the shining whiteness nor the wonderful fragrance is there, but the pictured flower is a pleasant reminder of summer delights.

A writer in Suburban Life cites at some length what Thoreau has to say about water lilies. Thoreau starts out before sunrise that he may see them open. He rows up the Concord river between continents of lilies well shut in sleep; "and, when at length the flakes of sunlight from over the banks fell on the surface of the water, whole fields of white blossoms seemed to flash open before me, as I floated along, like the unfolding of a banner; so sensible is this flower to the influence of the sun's rays."

He measures them, and finds the largest to be five inches across and to have 29 petals. When wholly open its lower petals lie flat on the surface of the water. The petals are arranged at equal intervals, and in all angles from nearly vertical to horizontal. "Radiant" is the adjective which best describes it. He notes the regular notched outline of the half-expanded buds; then marvels that men should travel to the Nile to see its lotuses, never having seen those of their own country.

"A superb flower, our lotus, queen of the waters. How sweet, innocent, wholesome its fragrance; how pure its white petals, though its root is in the mud. 'We have roses on the land and lilies on the water, and both land and water have done their best, now just after the

longest day. Nature says, 'You behold the utmost I can do, and the young women carry their finest roses on the other hands. Roses and lilies. The floral days. The red rose, with the intense color of many suns concentrated, spreads its tender petals perfectly fair, its flower not to be overlooked, modest yet queenly, on the edges of shady copes and meadows, against its green leaves, surrounded by blushing buds, of perfect form, not only beautiful but rightfully commanding attention, unspoiled by the admiration of gazers.'"

"And the water lily floats on the surface of slow waters, amid rounded shields of leaves, bucklers red beneath, which simulate a green field, perfuming the air. The highest, intensest color belongs to the land; the purest, perianth, to the water. The lily is perhaps the only flower which all are eager to pluck."

## South Australia's Scenery

The magnificent heritage which South Australia possesses in the way of picturesque scenery and attractive holiday resorts, together with the modern facilities provided for tourists by an enterprising government, attracts each year an increasingly large number of visitors to the state. In the Mt. Lofty ranges, alone there are within a convenient distance of the capital numerous places abounding in fern-clad gullies and beautifully wooded hills, while the panoramic views to be obtained from the summit of many of the latter are unequalled anywhere. Some of these places, notably the National park at Belair, a public reserve consisting of 2000 acres, are already served by rail, and others nearer the foot of the ranges will, it is anticipated, in the near future be linked up with the Adelaide electric tramway system.

The value of national pleasure resorts is fully recognized by the government. Of late years a considerable sum has been expended at various reserves in works designed for the preservation of the beauties of nature, and providing facilities for the convenience of the people. One of the most charming of these beauty spots is the Waterfall Gully reserve, situated about seven miles from Adelaide, near Burnside, where an elaborate scheme of improvements has lately been carried out.

## "Pen Is Mightier"

Customer—What kind of a fountain pen is that?  
Stationer—A poet's pen. The barrel holds a gallon of ink, enough for 45 yards of rhyme.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Whatever things be sweet or fair,  
Love makes them so.  
—Alice Cary.

## New Name for Shakespeare

Arditi and a friend stood before a statue of Shakespeare, says a writer in Musical America. "This you see," is Shakespeare," explained the friend when he perceived that the composer evinced no sign of recognition of the familiar features.

"Shakespeare? Who is that?" inquired the mystified Arditi.  
"What you don't know Shakespeare?" exclaimed the other in justifiable astonishment. "You don't know 'Othello,' 'Romeo,' 'Amleto'?"  
"Ah!" broke in Arditi seeing a great light. "I see! You mean the librettist!"

## Valuable Autographs

The value of the complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence that J. Pierpont Morgan recently gave to the library of Congress was fixed by an auction sale of another complete set last month—a set collected by Elliott Danforth, a well-known politician of New York. The collection, as a whole, was offered for \$10,000, but no one would pay that price. The autographs were accordingly sold each by itself, and in all brought more than \$15,000. Button Gwinnett's signature brought \$4000, and that of Thomas Lynch, Jr., \$580.—Youths' Companion.

## GONDOLAS IN OLD NEW YORK

THE very name of New York is the sign and seal of something thoroughly up-to-date, if not considerably ahead of the calendar which most people go by, and it is thus extra interesting to see in some New York paper reminiscences of the far-away days when the omnibuses rumbled along Broadway and the passengers within sat with their feet in straw, and as the appraiser of the old times always seems to be sure, were as cozy as possible. Today, entering a long-aisled car with the heat diffused so that one is quite unaware of its source, with excellent ventilation and room perhaps for four times as many passengers as the old omnibus could carry, the patron of the very latest thing in trolleys is inclined to question the comfort of the older conveyance. When it comes to remembering that in just such a stage-coach, or very little different, the travelers to the west of the United States used to swing and sway over roads that would seem hardly more than forest

Speaking the truth, like fair  
writing, is a habit and can only be  
acquired by practise.—Ruskin.

rails in this day, again we of the present times are inclined to hold fast to our Pullmans and even to ask for airships. These old street coaches were known in New York as gondolas, and the bus driver was therefore the gondolier. This has parallel in New England in the word barge, though a barge was a little different in build from an omnibus, as intended for summer pleasuring rather than workaday use all the year round. It was long and slim and lighter built; though indeed the usual omnibus form is also often called a barge down in the country.

The gondolier of New York had to look out for closing the door, with a foot-strap, collecting fares and making change (even after the box device came in) as well as guiding his horses. He is described as wearing a huge overcoat of army blue and sitting aloft with a horse blanket for a rug and a seat beside him, where enterprising passengers used to ride and hear endless stories about the well-known patrons of the line and incidents of the thoroughfares through which they passed. Men whose names are world-famous in the story of New York patronized these humble "for everybody" vehicles, quite as a matter of course.

## TRUE SUCCESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS, comforting to mortals to know that there is a righteous success, the result of honest activity and obedience to the will of God. True success is right reward and the visible attestation of the coming of the kingdom of heaven (harmony). Such success consists not in getting an advantage over one's fellow beings, but in getting an advantage over evil conditions; in overcoming evil with good. When Solomon was asked what gift he would have from God he desired an understanding heart that he might discern between good and bad and so be capable of judging the people righteously. His request was granted, and he also received riches and honor and length of days.

Men seek all around them various instances of apparent success, some of which bring a degree of happiness, but more of which are attended by disappointment. The trouble is that the results worked for by humanity are so often selfish that their attainment brings sorrow instead of joy. Outward success which is the result of dishonesty, selfishness or any other form of error brings no happiness with it. Unrighteous attainment is an obstacle to true progress, as it tempts one to forget God and to rest satisfied with the works of his own hands. In such cases the loss of worldly possessions and physical health, or their failure to satisfy, is often the first step toward recognizing the true source of all being. God is the Giver of everything good and in Him every right desire of His children is satisfied completely and permanently.

Let it be plainly understood that suffering and poverty are not Christian virtues. They are but warnings to guard men against placing their hopes on false foundations. Men should not try to be resigned to these errors, but should find the right way of working out of them. While it is true that the willfully disobedient must suffer, those who are sincere in turning away from evil may rightfully look for release from discordant conditions. Afflictions are no particular distinction. Tribulations are the common lot of mortals. It is the overcoming of error which is a mark of Christian progress.

Success implies a struggle but, as has just been said, it is not a struggle with persons, but with the belief in evil that is behind all wrong thoughts and purposes. If, from the first, the effort is to keep thought fixed always on the good, it is an effort which brings rich rewards. Each victory over evil is a triumph not only for the one gaining it but for all humanity. It would seem from the

fears entertained regarding evil that to many people evil is a greater power than good. Therefore to combat evil intelligently one needs to see its false character, where it comes from and what it claims to be. In times past it has been accounted for as either being permitted by God for some wise purpose or else as existing as a separate entity or power. Neither of these explanations increases mankind's sense of love and obedience to God. To think of Him as the creator and sender of evil is apt to induce fear and hatred rather than trust and love. To think that there is an evil creator more powerful than God tends to lessen one's reverence for Deity and fills one with despair. If it were true that God could not overcome the devil or evil why should mortals attempt such an impossible task?

Today men are seeing that neither of these hypotheses is correct. God did not create, nor does He permit evil. He made everything good as the Bible declares. He gives man all things richly to enjoy and is worthy of the greatest love and gratitude. Neither does evil exist in spite of His decree. Evil is merely a bad dream; it is darkness, which has no entity, but which is the absence of light. When every one stops thinking evil and doing evil then evil will disappear.

The only sure way of success in overcoming error then is to fight it on the ground of its unreality. When a mortal shakes off the belief that it can be God's will for him to be in bondage to error of any kind he has taken the first step toward freedom and dominion. Possibly the first affirmation of the all-power of good may not destroy all the outward manifestations of evil. Error may for a time clamor more loudly than ever for recognition. It may put forth its most plausible arguments for its reality. But the one who clings firmly to the truth of the ever-presence and all-power of God, divine Love, cannot be frightened or cajoled by the false arguments of evil.

The one who strives for victory over the common enemy, erroneous thought, also finds individual success. He finds his work, the thing for which he is best fitted, that which he is happiest in doing, and which opens the door for him to do the most good in the world. God sends him the friends and companions he needs. Such an individual is in the best sense successful for he is following in the footsteps of the great Wayshower. Jesus spent his whole life demonstrating the power of God and the powerlessness of evil. His mission was not to pla-

cate an angry God whom mortals had pictured, but consisted in his being willing to live among sinful humanity in order to teach them that the true nature of God is love, to show them that there is no pleasure in wrong-doing, that sickness is unnecessary and never sent by the heavenly Father, that death is an error to be destroyed.

In the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy speaks of Jesus' triumph over death as a "sublime success, an everlasting victory." She continues: "Our Master fully and finally demonstrated divine Science in his victory over death and the grave. Jesus' deed was for the enlightenment of men and for the salvation of the whole world from sin, sickness and death" (Science and Health, p. 45). His was certainly the highest success ever won, but after all it was a success which men are learning is possible for every one, as Jesus so plainly taught.

## Science

And

## Health

With

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Picture Puzzle



What town in the far Northwest?

## Visiting the Blacksmith

A pony was shod at a village blacksmith's and ran about the roads with its master, until one day one of its shoes came off. In the absence of its master it made its way out of its field and trotted off to the blacksmith's. The smith, seeing nothing more than a strayed pony, drove it out of his shop, and with a smack turned it towards home.

In a minute or so the pony returned, and calmly walked up to the place in which it had stood to be shod. The smith thought there must be some purpose in this, so he looked, as a smith would, at the horse's hoofs for an explanation. He saw that a shoe was missing, and guessing the cause of the pony's visit, he popped on a shoe. Then he turned the pony loose. It required no driving this time. It trotted off to its field with its head in the air, as if proud of having made its wishes understood.—Children's Magazine.

There would be little progress in the work for betterment if we ceased helping because of our own defects.—Thoughts for Reflection.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE  
PUZZLE

Saffron.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 9, 1913

### Party Coalitions and Alignments

PRESIDENT TAFT, at the banquet given recently in his honor by the Republican "Old Guard," defined the terms on which Progressives would be welcomed back to the party and forgiven. The comments of Progressives have not indicated that acceptance of the terms is likely, though for tactical reasons there may be, as in Maine and California at the present time, temporary coalition to gain immediate and special ends.

In New Hampshire local strategists have brought about a Progressive-Democratic coalition. Such varying courses are not surprising when the nature of politics is considered. Mr. Roosevelt may decree a policy of proud party isolation; but we believe it can hardly work out, so long as conditions are in the present fluid state.

No man seems sufficient unto the task of predicting what condition the Democratic party may be in six months hence. The factional lines of cleavage seem bound to widen and deepen rather than to close and narrow under the leadership of a President voicing such sentiments as Mr. Wilson uttered at Staunton, Va., and having such a theory of executive leadership of both party and nation as he holds. Signs multiply that he is to have the backing in the Senate of La Follette of Wisconsin, and possibly other of the progressive Republicans. His recently announced views seem far more in consonance with theirs than they are with the opinion known to be held by New York Democrats who represent Wall street and Tammany and by southern senators of the school of Martin of Virginia and Simmons of North Carolina.

In view of all this, while it is quite open for Mr. Munsey and other men of fertile imagination and mediating temper to continue to project elaborate schemes for alignment of voters and reconciliation of now separated former friends, an observer must incline to feel that they are premature in their efforts. The Democratic party has yet to pass through the same process that the Republican party has recently undergone. Until that process has been completed and until the policy of the faction that wins is known, it is hardly worth while speaking dogmatically about the politics of 1916 expressed in terms either of platform or of candidates. Meanwhile, of course, constructive statesmen will legislate with national and not partisan interests in view, and political philosophers will note the fascinating process of political and social evolution under twentieth century conditions.

Too INTENSE concentration of public thought upon centralized government has resulted in some neglect of local opportunities. In the United States, particularly, there has been, and is yet, too great a tendency to look to Washington for help that might be found by searching nearer home. The community is still an important factor in the country.

A PARISIAN chemist is said to have invented dyes that will cause gowns to change color hourly. This should help to simplify matters for the head of the house, but there is still the problem of changing the cut of the changeable dresses.

### Vermont Sets an Example

VERMONT has the opportunity to set an example to her sister states of New England and to make a wise provision for her future physical welfare in the proposed legislation to establish a conservation commission and to endow it with the means to accomplish actual results. The measure now pending in the Legislature is estimated by the Burlington Free Press to be one of the most important bills of the session, and the opinion seems justified. The bill proposes, as the chief duty of the commission, the determination of what locations in the state are feasible and most desirable for the location of storage reservoirs to hold flood waters. Building is provided for, with an expenditure of \$1,000,000 within two years.

In the southwestern corner of the state a corporation engaged in developing the power of the Deerfield river is completing the construction of a great earth dam to hold back the waters of the stream in a vast lake. The single purpose is to equalize the flow of a river that is noticeably fickle in its conduct, a flood of great power at some seasons and at other times of little use for lack of water. The rather novel undertaking may have furnished the law makers of the state a hint of the possibility of increasing the utility of other of the many streams, with ample fall but varying amount of water, to make the fall steadily useful. The promoters see a prudence in development that has promise of greatly adding to the value of the natural source of power, at the same time bringing industry to a state which has been little concerned with manufactures.

The value of Vermont's example, should she enact this law, is in the step taken to secure a public oversight of development of natural resources. Massachusetts, which is witnessing the turning of her streams to service, is passive as to the way in which it is done. As she stands on the bank and sees the work progress, it has not yet occurred to her that she ought to have a directing hand in its planning. Floods of words, comparable to the rivers themselves, have been poured out on the subject until it has seemed that there is no clear distinction in the minds of her public men between conservation and conversation.

The Monitor has recently called attention to the happy result of the exercise of governmental direction over the development of power in the Connecticut river just below Springfield. The public interest, the future, broad and well-balanced development to the greatest advantage, are not at all sure to be guarded by the corporation that goes ahead with free hand to make streams count in terms of electrical energy. An inventory of power possibilities and careful planning of the use of them ought to precede the location of power dams. Legislation is a notorious laggard. It arrives after the deed, when common advantage has been neglected.

Vermont will be wise if she shows that foresight is possible to the state. Other New England commonwealths ought to join her in laying hold of the water powers and saying with authority how they shall be used.

It is probably entirely coincidental that the price of gasoline and the price of leather are advancing simultaneously.

### Theaters and the Dramatic Art

THE best one can hope for the drama is that it is passing through one of its periods of change, that it may pass through it rapidly and that the change may be for the better. Of good plays there have been in these recent days one or two, of passably good plays several, of plays that will outlive the time, none; of plays that ought never to have been written or staged or witnessed, a great number. It is not well to be specific, perhaps, but of the entire output of plays in 1912, there was probably but one that could stand the test of capable and honest criticism. It does not follow that there were not entertaining and amusing plays. There were several that made going to the theater worth while, and that is saying something more expressive than appears on the surface.

There are more theaters than there are first-class attractions. There are more theatrical managers seeking house-filling attractions than there are legitimate plays. There are not enough high-class playwrights to furnish attractions for all the theaters, even if it were the desire of all the managers to produce only first-class plays. The theater has been commercialized so completely, generally speaking, that the drama is judged rather by its possibilities in sensation than by its qualities intrinsically. If it has situations that appeal to those seeking the exciting and the morbid, and if it be so constructed as to breed the desire upon which it feeds, its end, according to the commercial theatrical view, is attained.

Most people are particular in the matter of choosing their friends and acquaintances, in the matter of the neighborhood they live in, the street they reside on, the tradesmen they deal with, those with whom they are even casually thrown into contact. With most people character is a prime consideration. It is a strange commentary on human nature that these people are not nearly as particular about the manner in which they allow themselves to be entertained. By all means the most glaring defect in the modern theater, viewed at least from the American standpoint, is the fact that behind it are, in the main, influences that would not be tolerated in the home circle.

Yet it is true that the public bent is not toward the vicious and morbid and sensational. This is proved by the unquestioned popular success of plays of a better quality. Sensational and injurious plays should never be recommended by the press; the public is entitled to protection against them. Notwithstanding the derision that usually follows attempts to introduce the censorship, it is due to the men and women, the youth and family life of America, that the theater shall be placed under much more stringent supervision than it has today.

### Who Shall Arbitrate?

BY his speech last Saturday before the international peace forum President Taft brought himself back to a position on the issue of arbitration of the Panama canal tolls in harmony with the broad principles advocated by him consistently during his administration and not departed from until the swirl and turmoil of the congressional fight over an admittedly complex question temporarily swept him from his moorings. Dispassionate onlookers, combining ethical discrimination with knowledge of the history of the diplomatic negotiations, of the congressional fight, and of the President's record as a champion for arbitration even of issues of national honor, were confident that at the last he would be found at the post where consistency bade him take his stand.

He is now committed to arbitration of the matter with Great Britain, providing it is not settled previously by diplomatic negotiations; or, he might have added, by retreat of Congress from the feature of the Panama act against which Great Britain protests. A combination of forces ordinarily at odds is working for such congressional action. Public opinion is having its educational effect, and the best of it seems hostile to extension of trade favors to a navigation monopoly, especially when such favors, as Secretary Stimson has shown, are unnecessary from a revenue standpoint. This hostility is deepened by the thought that a money consideration may smirch the national good name or impair friendly relations with Great Britain.

With President Taft again in line for arbitration, if necessary, the crucial issue now emerges, who shall make up the court? He seems to incline to a special tribunal made up of Britons and Americans. This, in turn, is difficult to reconcile with his previous championship of the Hague international judicial machinery as a device to be honored by the United States on all possible occasions.

Touching the report that there is to be competition for the parcel post in California, it might be well enough to remember that when the national government goes into any form of public service it will permit of no competition. This is as true of handling mail matter as it is of collecting the internal revenues or the duties, controlling navigable waters or managing the army and navy. The government is a monopolist, and this point should not be forgotten by the public.

PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale, in the current Educational Review, deals with some of the technical aspects of investigation of administrative costs in universities and colleges. For though the complexity and difficulty of the task, as he says, is far greater than that of analysis of efficiency carried on in a factory or in a railway system, it is a work that is being undertaken by some of the oldest, richest and most influential of educational institutions of the United States, East and West. The "academic and industrial efficiency" report of the Carnegie Foundation, it is true, as President Hadley now says and as many critics at the time pointed out, underrated and understated the dissimilarities between universities and factories, colleges and railroads. The productivity of men like William Dwight Whitney at Yale, Nathaniel Southgate Shaler and William James at Harvard, Garman at Amherst, Winchester at Wesleyan, Tucker at Dartmouth and Hyde at Bowdoin (not to go beyond the New England field) cannot be measured in anything like the precise and mechanical way in which the managers of the fire-arms factories in New Haven or the printing establishments in Cambridge measure their product. The teacher and his pupil are working in mediums of action and reaction that cannot be appraised by an efficiency expert trained in accumulation and analysis of ordinary statistics as to facts.

Nevertheless the efficiency test has invaded the school, the college and the university, and the results are beginning to appear.

### Efficiency Tests at Harvard

Harvard, that now has a business man as well as an authority on comparative government as its president, is the latest of the universities to summon its teaching staff to explicit, intimate statement as to time spent, labor given and service rendered to the institution. The questionnaire is ramified, searching and minute. To comply with its requirements will be no easy task even for the most facile and experienced of self-investigators.

It is conceivable that much of the information gathered in this quest will enable the corporation, President Lowell, and other administrative authorities to carry out reforms that can be justified on a cultural as well as utilitarian basis. Somewhat disconcerting, however, is the intimation that one object of the probe is to gain data for adjustment of salaries. A teacher's worth to a university can hardly be gauged precisely as a traveling salesman's, or a clerk's; and facility in filling in blanks in a questionnaire is hardly a complete test of those higher values that enter into the work of a successful teacher.

### When Journalists Confer

THE conference held on Wednesday between Boston journalists who use English and those who use other languages in their important task of furnishing news and opinions had a double significance. For the journalists it was an opportunity to fraternize and to face mutual problems, a too infrequent mode of collective action used by men in one of the most individualistic of callings. Secondly, the friendly relations arising from this meeting must in the course of time aid materially in that process of assimilation between native-born and foreign-born residents of New England that is so essential to civic welfare. The English-using editors were made to realize some of the defects of American journalism in distinction from that of Europe, in the former's provincialism and sensationalism. The non-English press in the United States would seem to exist chiefly because of the inability of the newcomers to find in the widely circulated and most popular journals of the country that consideration of affairs beyond the United States which the Monitor, from the first, has insisted upon making a prominent article of its working journalistic creed.

More than 20 non-English journals now are printed in Boston for sectional, national and international circulation. In the country at large there are more than 500 such periodicals with a combined circulation of about 7,000,000 subscribers, and the sum of \$27,000,000 is capitalized in their management. For cooperative advertising and educational purposes a majority of these papers are now federated. It is not surprising therefore that agencies interested in promoting legislation favoring lenient immigration restrictions are busy using this foreign-tongued press for their purposes, and it is high time that other elements of the population should understand what an important factor in shaping national public opinion the non-English journals of the country now are. Credit for this Boston experiment of promoting fraternity where it is much needed must be given to the Twentieth Century Club. We feel the example set might well be imitated in other cities.

### Americans as Banana Eaters

NOT much more than a generation ago, Capt. L. D. Baker of Boston, who had been on a trading voyage to Venezuela, called on his return trip at Port Morant, Jamaica, and took on board, with some other tropical products, a few bunches of bananas. These were not the first to reach the United States, but Captain Baker introduced the banana in this country commercially, and the little incident referred to was the beginning of a great business. The importations of bananas into the United States now amount to over 44,000,000 bunches a year. All the rest of the world consumes less than 9,000,000 bunches. In twelve years the value of the banana importations into the United States has increased from less than \$6,000,000 to over \$14,000,000. Put in another way, the people of the United States did not begin to eat bananas until about forty years ago; they now eat more than six billions of them a year. Moreover, consumption of this edible in the United States is more than five times that of any other country. From all appearances the ratio of increase in banana consumption in the United States is likely to rise rather than to fall in the future, and there is the satisfying assurance that the production can be made to meet it. Not only can Jamaica raise more than it is shipping at present, but Mexico, Central America, Colombia and other parts of the tropical belt can assist in keeping up the supply.

There is some speculation regarding the use of the banana as a food. It is really a refreshment. Its popularity in this country is as a luxury rather than as a necessity. It is usually classified with the ice cream cone and the sandwich. Yet there are signs that the banana is constantly coming into wider appreciation and use as a foundation or flavoring for prepared foods, confections, or table and luncheon delicacies; and the reason for this seems to be that a constantly increasing number of hungry folk are finding that the banana is good to eat, and are proceeding to avail themselves of its abundance and relative cheapness.

THE Wagner-Goldberg woman suffrage constitutional amendment reported at Albany, N. Y., strikes out the word "male" wherever it occurs in stating the qualifications for the voter. This method of amending has the great merit of simplicity, and from all appearances it will be appreciated by a much larger number of male voters in the Empire state than is commonly supposed.

IN ALL the talk now heard with regard to reform of woman's dress, whether the discussion be oriental or occidental, not a solitary new idea seems to be advanced with the view of making it easier for the man who is sent upstairs to find something in the pocket of his wife's skirt.

THE baseball system of exchange does not seem to have made much of an impression in politics. You do not hear of any state trying to secure another's senators, or congressmen, or Governor, or anything of that sort.

ONE of the objections to the continued erection of skyscrapers in the congested districts of large cities is that while the floor space is constantly growing larger the street space is growing smaller.